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## CONTENTS.

|                              |                                 |     |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|
| LEADING ARTICLES:            | Summer Work of the              |     |
| Lord Beaconsfield's          | Liberation Society .....        | 712 |
| Triumph .....                | Ecclesiastical Miscellany ..... | 713 |
| The Close of the Con-        | RELIGIOUS AND DENOMI-           |     |
| gress .....                  | NATIONAL NEWS:                  |     |
| A Colonial Bishop's          | London Congrega-                |     |
| Homily on Volun-             | tional Union .....              | 713 |
| taryism .....                | The Week .....                  | 717 |
| University College,          | Sketches from the Gal-          |     |
| London .....                 | lery .....                      | 718 |
| The Famine in China .....    | CORRESPONDENCE:                 |     |
|                              | Pseudo-Liberals .....           | 718 |
| LITERATURE:                  | The Paris Exhibition .....      | 718 |
| Political Economy .....      | The Charity Organisa-           |     |
| A New Political Satire ..... | tion Society .....              | 718 |
| Some Recent Poetry .....     | The Berlin Congress .....       | 719 |
| Luthardt on St. John's       | Homes for Working               |     |
| Gospel .....                 | Girls .....                     | 720 |
| The Epoch of the Mam-        | Election Intelligence .....     | 720 |
| moth .....                   | The Temperance Fete at          |     |
| Scotch Firs .....            | the Crystal Palace .....        | 720 |
| Some Quarterly Re-           | Epitome of News .....           | 720 |
| views .....                  | Miscellaneous .....             | 720 |
| Brief Notices .....          | Gleanings .....                 | 722 |
| Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P.,        | Births, Marriages, and          |     |
| and Dr. Pusey .....          | Deaths .....                    | 723 |
| The Church and the Dis-      | Advertisements .....            | 723 |
| establishment Question ..... |                                 |     |

## LORD BEACONSFIELD'S TRIUMPH.

THERE was a dramatic completeness in Lord Beaconsfield's return yesterday amid the plaudits of a dazzled mob. It was like the concluding scene in a sensational drama, when the stage is crowded with gaudy lacqueys, and glittering pages, and bedizened dummies, under a glaring limelight, all forming a gorgeous background, against which the conquering hero poses himself in his sublimest attitude. The curtain has descended. It will be raised again for a brief interval by the illustrated papers. And then, or at least when the bills come in, it will be seen how far this histrionic masterpiece will bear serious reflection. On one point at least we shall not grudge our acknowledgments. The noble lord, who is the author of the piece, and has played its principal part, has more than justified his popular reputation for consummate cleverness. Never in all his career has he so conspicuously displayed his keen discernment of opportunity, his liveness in adapting himself to circumstances, his power of creating difficulties suitable to be overcome with *éclat*, his sleight of hand in appropriating a policy he has denounced, while mutilating and disguising it beyond the power of vulgar recognition. He had condemned all diminutions of Turkish territory; he had prohibited the coercion of the Porte; he had denounced the extension of Russian influence; he had threatened war against Russian greed of land. But call disintegration "concentration" of government; call coercion a British "protectorate"; for the extension of Russian influence substitute the devotion of some lands freed by Russian arms alone, and the discontent of others kept in chains by British opposition; for the general phrase of Russian aggression substitute a sanction of one or two robberies on condition that the invader is not to do it again; and we have precisely Mr. Gladstone's policy on the Eastern Question, only exaggerated, perverted, poisoned with elements of mischief, and presented by its accomplished plagiarist to admiring music-halls as the original work of his own genius.

But let us be just. There is undoubtedly an original element in the tangle which has been evolved from the Gordian knot of the Eastern Question. The secret agreement with Russia was condemned by the blood-and-iron party, not because it was a dishonourable surrender of the open and unfettered freedom of conference on which our representatives had insisted, but only because Russia was supposed to have obtained terms too advantageous. Great is Jingo, and so ostentatious a worshipper as Lord Beaconsfield knew very well that a propitiatory sacrifice must be prepared. We do not mean that it

was an afterthought. The necessity had doubtless been foreseen and provided for. And it is, in a sense, pleasant to fancy the mocking self-complacency of our grand schemer as he heard the muttered tones of sacred wrath, and fingered the sweet cake of Cyprus and the protectorate of Turkey, by which the monster was to be pacified at the fitting time. It is this which is the real master-stroke in the eyes of unthinking people. We have outdone Russia. We have stolen a march on France. We have anticipated the growth of Italian power. We have chopped and bargained with the despotic masters of a million soldiers, and we have awed them with the dusky hosts of India. We have annexed Cyprus, and we have secured the reversion of all Turkey-in-Asia. Magnificent! This is true patriotism of the plain John Bull type, which everyone can understand. In comparison with this what are paltry questions of taxes, and cheap food, and education and health? Other generations can look after them. Meantime, the main point is that England should swagger with the proudest of military tyrants.

There is a certain solemn warning uttered long ago which comes into our ears as we think of these things. "The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it so. And what will ye do in the end thereof?" Think what is meant by making ourselves responsible for the security of Asiatic Turkey. That moral elements are quite as essential to that security as fortresses or troops, is frankly admitted by the framers of the Anglo-Turkish convention. We are therefore to make ourselves responsible for a general reform of government in all the provinces of that enormous territory. But this means a virtual supersession of the power of the Sultan. To suppose that mere advice will cleanse that Augean stable is to discredit all the lessons of history. Either, therefore, the convention will come to nothing, or the Sultans must inevitably sink into the position of the last Mogul sovereigns, and Turkey will become another India. Is this likely to be favourable to peace with Russia? The Jingoism of another day will clamour for the need of an uninterrupted communication by land between our two Asiatic dominions, and every movement of the Russians in the provinces bordering upon that route will endanger peace. But to convert the destiny of England into a frantic fevered strife about every inch of sea or land by which a rival Power could get to India would be to make future history a perpetual nightmare. It is of course open to argue that as it was the destiny of the Romans to spread the seeds of civilisation by their conquests, so also this is the work of the English race. But the futility of civilisation by conquest is too lamentably proved by the very lands in question. There, where savage men exposed to robbery and murder, and practising them in turn, drive a few half-starved goats from rock to rock, once Roman legates held their courts, and factories flourished, and Christianity struck deep root. But the lust of conquest, making a standing army the chief need of the Empire, destroyed the civic patriotism of the Republic, made despotism inevitable, and personal interests supreme. The result was luxury, extravagance, disorganisation, and decay, preparing the way for the wave of barbarism that buried Roman civilisation out of sight. And if even it may be argued that, after all, the remains left by the Roman Empire have in Europe been the foundations of modern institutions, it should be remembered that we live under wholly different conditions. Rapidity of intercourse between nations has given example and opinion a power

they never before possessed, and constitute these—not armed conquest—the true weapons of civilisation. By showing to the world how freedom and order may be combined; by proving that national prosperity is dependent not on selfish exclusiveness but on generous freedom of trade; by living up to the principle that not the glory of a dynasty but the welfare of the whole people is the object of true patriotism, we should do more to bless both Turkey and India than by any extensions of empire. And Lord Beaconsfield will yet be condemned by history for diverting this country from so glorious a career to a coarse ambition subversive of all the best elements in national character.

## THE CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS.

THE Congress, which closed its sittings on Saturday last with so stately a ceremonial, has been pronounced to be the most important international diplomatic assembly since the Congress of Vienna in 1816. Be that as it may, its decisions seem hardly destined to have more permanent results. Much as we should desire to realise to the full the prediction of the Crown Prince of Germany, at the closing banquet to the Plenipotentiaries, that "the understanding which has just been established will prove a fresh guarantee for the peace and welfare of the world," the Eastern Question is too vast and complicated to be laid at rest, under existing circumstances, by the combined wisdom of the most eminent statesmen of Europe. By a series of compromises following upon a desolating war, they have succeeded in bringing about a pacific settlement which has, for some time to come, averted a European war. And for this the world has to thank the Plenipotentiaries of Berlin, and not the least Prince Bismarck who, with such consummate skill, directed their deliberations. They have saved Europe from an unspeakable calamity, and have effected a great revolution in the condition of the East, if they have not succeeded in harmonising conflicting interests, and meting out impartial justice to all concerned.

It is not easy to estimate the results of the Treaty of Berlin, apart from that supplementary Convention which did not come within the purview of the statesmen who signed that instrument, and which has so momentous an interest for this country. It has, however, prepared the way for the subversion of Turkish rule in Europe. This object was, indeed, effected by the Treaty of San Stefano, but in such a fashion as would have made the Sultan the abject slave of the Czar, and have enabled Russia to usurp control over the greater part of his dominions on the western side of Constantinople. Under the treaty signed at Berlin on Saturday last the influence of Russia over these provinces will still be great, but it must gradually be reduced as the new communities, under the protection of Europe, become alive to their separate and independent interests. Whoever may be the Prince selected to bear rule in Bulgaria, he will soon learn to prefer the welfare of the Principality he governs to the favour of an external potentate. For a time—perhaps twelve months—the ascendancy of Russia in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia will be paramount, but when left to themselves with something like free institutions, and the gradual development of their material interests, these communities will, as Greece and Roumania have done before them, start into a national life that will wean them from foreign dependence. Not only that life, but even any properly organised Government, was impos-



sible in these regions so long as the Ottomans held the country as an appanage to be drained of its resources for the benefit of the pashas of Constantinople. This incubus is now once for all removed. Under a régime of law and order, which will supersede that of anarchy, licence, and plunder, there will be room for self-development and protection for industry and enterprise. And this new state of things is to prevail not only in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, but in Western Roumelia, which will no longer be governed from Constantinople, but like its sister provinces enjoy autonomous institutions. The nominal suzerainty of the Porte and the payment of tribute are matters of small consequence. Practically these newly-formed States will be almost as free from the caprices and vicious interference of the corrupt pashas as Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, which have avowedly become independent States. Thessaly and Epirus may have to wait awhile before they can realise their aspirations for union with Greece, but that consummation, though deferred, is inevitable.

The results of the Russo-Turkish war virtually decided the fate of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which provinces the conflict with Ottoman ascendancy began. Austria could afford to bide her time, because it was manifest that when the break-up of European Turkey took place, those provinces would become her patrimony. We can hardly blame severely the temporising policy which Count Andrassy has from the first pursued, since the Christians of Herzegovina rose in insurrection, and 150,000 refugees found shelter in Dalmatia, and, refusing to return, had to be maintained by the Government of Vienna. Declining the insidious suggestions of the Court of St. Petersburg to occupy these provinces, which would have sanctioned by implication the exclusive policy of Russia, the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet preferred to wait in patience. It has now received the moral sanction of a unanimous Congress to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Porte has in principle accepted what it is powerless to prevent. These regions never could have remained under the dominion of the Sultan in the new circumstances which have arisen. In the negotiations which are proceeding, the claims of the Porte will no doubt be in some way satisfied, and these provinces will eventually be annexed to Austria, spite of Hungarian antipathies. By this means not only will the blessings of a settled Government be insured to Bosnia and Herzegovina—which at the best are but a poor prize to their great neighbour—but Austria will be brought into close proximity with the new States formed out of Central Turkey, and thus become a barrier against the advance of Russia. It will be her special interest to protect the independence of Principalities which will be her neighbours, and to develop resources which will tend to promote her commercial prosperity. Thus a new and most important element in the Eastern Question comes to the front, and our anti-Russian fanatics may take comfort in the fact that a hostile Roumania, an independent Bulgaria, an autonomous Roumelia, with a jealous Austria at their back, will prove an effectual check against that Russian advance southward which is their bugbear.

These, apart from the arrangements with respect to Asia Minor which we need not here discuss, are the main features of the Treaty of Berlin. The integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, for which Lord Beaconsfield contended for years, and stimulated the Porte to fight, are at an end so far as the European dominions of the Sultan are concerned. Lord Salisbury's much-lauded Circular has been torn up by the Congress of Berlin with the passive acquiescence of its author, and the champions of European interests, when the emergency arises, are discovered to be parties to secret compacts which enable Russia to carry off the chief fruits of her victories, and England to claim a monopoly of interference, apart from the other Powers of Europe, in the affairs of

Asiatic Turkey. To secure that exclusive arrangement, Roumania, Greece, and Crete have been sacrificed. The Greek nationality, which was the best adapted to supersede the Turk in Europe, has on the downfall of the Ottoman régime, been left in the lurch by Lord Beaconsfield, in spite of solemn promises, in order that our Prime Minister might carry out his own perilous schemes in respect to Asiatic Turkey. The obstreperous defenders of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, having connived at its overthrow, return home to receive the enthusiastic plaudits of their Turcophile adherents!

#### A COLONIAL BISHOP'S HOMILY ON VOLUNTARIISM.

A RECENT article in the *Times*, the sting of which lay in its tail, closed with the assertion that, if the foreign members of the Pan-Anglican Synod could not learn much from us, the Church of England might learn something from its guests. "It may learn, at least, how an Episcopalian clergy can maintain order, and keep the reverence of its flock, without the aid of the State, the resources of a State-endowment, or the support and patronage of a great aristocracy."

And some of the Colonial prelates seem to have come over with the express intention of teaching English Episcopalians this very lesson. One of them, at any rate, has done it in the most decided and emphatic fashion. Indeed, if the paper of Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide, on "Self-support of the Colonial Churches or dioceses," read at the Lambeth Conference, had been inspired by the Liberation Society itself it could not have borne more conclusive, or striking, testimony to the soundness of the principles which the society advocates.

Nothing could be more candid than the account of what may be called the bishop's education in the principles of voluntarism. He says that a great lesson was taught him by the Nonconformist bodies in the colony, who prided themselves on the nature of the support on which their ministry and religious ordinances rested, and who showed by the superior size and costliness of their ecclesiastical buildings, and the scale of ministerial incomes, that their pride was justified by facts. An intelligent Congregationalist, to whom he complained of the inadequate support given to the clergy of his own church, replied, "Ah! your people are not yet educated to the habit of giving for the ordinances of religion. It will grow by-and-by." Similar things have been said in England, but not always with the effect produced on the open mind of the Colonial bishop. "My business then," added Dr. Short, "I thought was to educate my people to the habit of giving to God's service. They had to learn, as you have yet to learn, as I have still to learn, that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.' I don't think that either you in England, or we in the colonies, have yet quite learnt that lesson."

Probably not; but, judging from results, the Bishop must have been a good teacher, and the Episcopalians of the colony ready learners. For he states that "Church-rates and briefs, so odious in England, were replaced by free will contributions," and "the idea of 'offering for God's service,' instead of collecting once a month by the churchwardens, tended to elevate the Churchmind." It does more than that; for, besides defraying the expenses of worship, it wholly, or partially, repairs the churches and parsonages, and supplies the stipends of the clergy. Then a Home Missionary fund was set on foot, to send clergy into the rural districts, or augment their incomes. A widow and orphan fund followed; whereby "a great load of anxiety was removed from the married clergy." The supply of clergy was inadequate, and, not to depend wholly on grants from the "Propagation Society" at home, a spirited colonist started another fund with a liberal annual gift, and 10,000*l.* was raised to procure and to endow additional ministers. A cathedral has also been built at a cost of more than 20,000*l.*, all raised "by voluntary subscriptions and careful husbandry." A college school has been established

at a considerable cost, and besides there are mission funds, and annuity funds for the aged or enfeebled clergy, the details of which are not given. Under this purely voluntary régime "the number of Episcopal clergy has advanced from five to forty-one, and the churches now number eighty."

Was it because the good bishop suspected that such facts might be unwelcome, rather than otherwise, to some of his Episcopal brethren that he expressed a fear that these details might be wearisome? Whether wearisome or not to those to whom they were addressed, there can be no doubt as to the truth of that which he pleaded by way of apology, viz., that "facts are valuable in favour of the doctrine of self-support." And then, with admirable simplicity and faithfulness, the Bishop added, "After all, it is the grace of giving for God's service, 'the blessed unction from above,' which teaches a man that it is more 'blessed to give than to receive,' which must carry the Gospel through the agency of the living visible Church to the ends of the earth."

That, however, was but one portion of the testimony borne by the Bishop of Adelaide to the advantages springing from freedom from State-support and control. In Church life, at least, it cannot be said that "money answereth all things." Organisation, order, and spiritual life are yet more necessary. When the newly-established local Legislature abolished State-aid to religious denominations, a conference of the Episcopalian clergy and laity assembled to discuss "the great subject of diocesan organisation under synodal compact." Legal difficulties were, however, supposed to be in the way; it being thought by some that a bishop appointed by letters patent by the Crown would be subjected to the pains and penalties of premunire if, without licence, he presumed to call a diocesan synod, or a congress of clergy and laity to confer on ecclesiastical matters. In 1854 there was obtained a legal opinion to the effect that these fears were groundless, and then, we are told, steps were taken to secure the adoption of the essential principle of Episcopacy in the government of the Church. "Voting by orders, whenever demanded by any member, preserved the independence of bishop, clergy, and laity, while the concurrence of all became necessary for every synodal act." The bishop described the mode of organisation, and said that the "compact" entered "has been found for more than twenty years adequate to enforce discipline, without resort to the civil courts"; while it has also "promoted the liveliest interest among the laity in the development of the Church." The bishop is a firm believer in lay co-operation, and while it is sighed for, rather than exists, in England, it is fully secured among these Colonial Churchmen.

Is there no other side to this almost idyllic picture of Episcopalian willingness, independent of State-support, and emancipated from State-restraints? There may be, but the bishop has not given it; and his paper produces the impression that he is thoroughly satisfied with the system, and is anxious to commend it for the adoption of Churchmen at home. And he was backed up by another "Colonial"—the Bishop of Ontario—who said that, "though he came from the other side of the world, he could say 'ditto' to the Bishop of Adelaide." He gave a few striking figures, which justified the statement, and added that the organisation of a Synod of clergy and laity "had created such a feeling of confidence and interest that the laity had no scruple in throwing themselves into the work, and casting their alms into the treasury of the Church." The bishop also added the suggestive statement that the emigrants from England "brought out with them such Church and State ideas that it took from five to ten years to make them understand that they must contribute to the means of grace!"

We may never know what was the impression produced on the minds of the English bishops by these most timely and weighty utterances. But we do know what impression *should* have been produced by them. Could the sufficiency



and the superiority of voluntarism and of independence, as opposed to State-endowments, Acts of Parliament, and the authority of the Crown, as agencies for the support of religion and promoting the welfare of a Church, be more complete? How, in the face of such facts, can bishops, or anybody else in the Church of England, threaten us with the calamities of spiritual destitution and ecclesiastical anarchy, in the event of the State ceasing to regulate that Church's affairs? How can they indulge in unworthy fears in regard to its future here, where it has such enormous advantages; when much greater difficulties have been overcome, by courage and wisdom, in these far-off lands? The English people may ask questions of another kind. They may insist on knowing "the reason why" they should be impoverished, oppressed, embarrassed, and scandalised by the continued existence of ecclesiastical Establishments, which are the source of palpable evils, from which their colonial fellow-subjects have obtained deliverance? The ingenuity of State-Churchmen may frame an answer; but, though it may be dexterous, and even specious, it can hardly be convincing or decisive.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

LAST week Earl Granville laid the foundation-stone of a considerable addition to the buildings of University College, in Gower-street. The rapid growth of the educational work carried on both in the college and school has required the enlargement of the premises by a new wing; and, as this is the fiftieth year since the foundation of the original building, the opportunity was seized to celebrate the jubilee in the usual English fashion. A spacious tent was erected on the lawn, and an assembly honourably distinguished by intellectual fame rather than by social position feasted together in token of their interest in the institution. The statements made and the speeches delivered suggested many points for reflection in regard to the future of education, and all the more profitably because they gathered up fifty years' experience of an experiment which at its inception was regarded with all but universal distrust and even fear.

At the end of the first quarter of this nineteenth century three conditions were universally imposed upon all aspirants to University degrees or honours in England. First, they must be of the male sex; secondly, they must be, at least professedly, good Churchmen; and, finally, they must reside for some years, and generally at great expense, in Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. All three conditions have now been abrogated, mainly through the influences fostered by the institution in Gower-street. It has taken fifty years to raise the embargo laid upon women; and, indeed, although the way is open, no degree has yet been actually conferred upon a woman. But as the London University has formally resolved to avail itself of the permissive power given by the new charter, and to throw open all its degrees without restriction to both sexes, it was natural that this latest triumph of Liberalism in education should be a prominent topic in the discourses of last week. When University College was first opened, any proposal to confer degrees on women would have been regarded as a peculiarly odious manifestation of the atheistic principles that the new institution was commonly believed to represent; but the opposition to the emancipation of learning from sectarian control was only a degree less bitter. Arts and articles of belief were somehow inextricably intertwined, and the notion of making a man a "master" of the one, until he had swallowed at least thirty-nine of the other was looked upon as the outcome of prevalent infidelity. Nor was it without a struggle that after the lapse of some years the permission to try so suspicious an experiment was gained. In fact the victory would probably have been delayed much longer if the opposition had not taken a form that suggested a solution not wholly in the interests of University College. No sooner was the project of this dangerous

institution announced than a counter-scheme was launched with a view of saving the youth of London from the threatened deluge of secularism. King's College was started, and the "Churchianity," conspicuously absent from the innovating institution, was emphatically professed by its rival. We are far from undervaluing the good work that has been done by King's College; but perhaps one of the principal services it has rendered to the metropolis and to the nation was the absolute necessity it created for a modification of the original aim of the founders of University College. They had called it the "London University"; and they had hoped to make it not only a teaching institution, but an examining authority with the power of conferring degrees. But, with a rival institution insisting on equal rights, it was impossible to carry out this idea. With commendable promptitude to recognise facts, the founders of the Gower-street institution fell in with a better scheme, which established a university in London capable of embracing any number of colleges desiring to be affiliated to it. It was constructed as an examining body only, and was in no way responsible for its affiliated colleges except so far as might be involved in its recognition of their probable fitness to prepare students for examination. Even this shadowy responsibility was eventually done away with, and for some years past the London University has admitted to its examinations all comers, only requiring certain conditions of age and certain intervals between the different steps of academical degrees. The readiness with which the founders of the Gower-street institution abandoned their title to the name of London University and contented themselves with that of University College, is deserving of recognition. It is an example which might be profitably considered by Owens College, Manchester, in its ill-omened ambition to constitute itself the nucleus, and, indeed, the main body of a northern University.

Thus, University College has very effectually freed the pursuit of academical honours from two of the unfair conditions formerly imposed upon it. And we have no doubt that with the increased accommodation afforded by the new wing, it will as successfully dispose of the other condition of sex maintained almost down to the present time. Meanwhile the question naturally arises, what has become of the fears and the dark prophecies with which the original foundation of an unsectarian institution was hailed? The answer is, that as they arose from an utter misconception, it is not surprising that they have turned out entirely illusive. To relegate theological instruction to its proper denominational teachers is not to ignore it or to undervalue it. The demand for united secular and separate theological teaching is perfectly consistent with the most fervent devotion to the spread of religion. Differences of opinion as to the history of revelation may, and do, coexist with perfect agreement on practical morality. And if these principles are sound, there are certain advantages in the meeting of various sects in the same secular schools. The old hypocrisy of a pretended uniformity, having no real existence, is done away with. Prejudices, founded upon ignorance of the real nature of theological opponents, disappear on better acquaintance. And the body of morality possessed in common is held with a firmer grasp and stronger confidence because of its appeal to the consciences of men in other respects so far asunder. This is no longer mere abstract speculation. The moral tone of University College and School is certainly not below, and is very probably somewhat above, the average of similar institutions.

#### THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

The French mail of the 18th May, from Shanghai, arrived in London last Friday, and the English mail, of the 25th May, arrived on the day following. Both mails bring full and satisfactory reports of the progress which is being made in distributing relief amongst the sufferers by famine. But the distress in every district to which the distributors of relief have gone is very great, and the call for fresh con-

tributions is as loud as ever. The Rev. William Muirhead, the hon. secretary to the committee of the relief fund, in Shanghai writes:—"Our dependence in the future must be on England. Our supplies from China are now very small, and we do pray that you may still be able to help us." The European and American residents in China have contributed handsomely to the relief fund, but their numbers are not large, and as will be seen from what Mr. Muirhead says, their contributions were for the most part given at an earlier stage in the history of the famine. The method adopted in the distribution of relief may best be understood from a perusal of the letters written by missionaries engaged in the work. The Rev. Jonathan Tees, who has been actively working in South West Chihli and North East Shantung speaks thus of the district in which he has been stationed:—

Up to the present, 127 villages and market towns have received careful inspection and a large amount of help. The total population assisted is probably not less than 6,000. We expect during the week to relieve some 2,400 more, bringing up the number to 8,000 odd. The work is trying to both mind and body, involving as it does personal visits to the families in every case. We give nothing except at the homes of the people. Our plan is that in giving enough per head to carry the people through a month or so, has the great advantage that the sum thus received by a family is often enough to enable them to make it double its value, by using it in some remunerative way. In many cases which have come under our notice, a small trade has been started; in others, again, seed has been purchased for land which otherwise must have lain fallow. The state of the whole district (T'ao-chiang, Ki-chow) is very sad. Some faint idea of the condition of thousands may be formed from the fact that we have found no less than 278 families out of perhaps 350 in this once prosperous town, in need of help. Of course many families have disappeared altogether. . . . Deaths from famine are daily occurrences. It is only by the utmost prudence and firmness that we can keep the villages in the country round from so hampering our movements as seriously to injure our efforts. We have daily entreaties for aid from all sides. Yet it is only fair to say that the patience and reasonableness of the people is very touching. They seem to be satisfied that we are doing all we can, and are very grateful.

The Rev. DAVID HILL, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, writes in a somewhat similar strain from the more remote province of Shansi. Mr. Hill, accompanied by two other missionaries, went into Shansi at the beginning of April to join Mr. Timothy Richard, of the Baptist Missionary Society, who was already engaged in administering relief to the poor of that neighbourhood. Soon after their arrival in Shansi one of this little party—the Rev. A. Whiting, an American—was attacked by typhus fever, which is fearfully prevalent wherever the famine is felt, and after two or three weeks illness, died. The remaining three missionaries are doing their utmost to save the lives of the starving population by whom they are surrounded. Mr. Hill says:—

The scenes we have witnessed have in many cases been very touching. In one place I inquired, "Have you any well-to-do people in the village?" "Not one," said they; and I found it was only too true—for on entering some of the best houses in the village I was greeted by country gentlemen, the squires of the parish, reduced to pinching want; their large houses, once peopled and happy, now empty and desolate, and themselves not knowing where to turn for the bare necessities of life. . . . The number of dead must be very great in most of these villages, to judge only by the white mourning we see wrapped round the heads of many of the women and little children. The amount of money already distributed in this district borders on £3,000 (8500/), which amount has brought relief and gladness to some 7,000 souls; and I am sure if the contributors could, on the one hand, see the sad homes we have visited, and, on the other, feel the joy of saving the perishing, the luxury of doing good, they would be amply rewarded for any sacrifice they may have made.

Sir Richard Wallace has subscribed 10,000*l.* towards a fund for the erection of a museum of decorative art in Paris.

Lord Harrowby has promised to preside at a *conversazione* to be held for the Christian Evidence Society at the National Club, Whitehall-gardens, tomorrow afternoon, July 18, when the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Bishop Claughton, and several American and Colonial bishops are expected to be present. Addresses will be given upon the state of unbelief in different parts of the world, and on the best way of promoting the general objects of the society.

The Royal Historical Society met in the rooms, 16, Grafton-street East, on Thursday, July 11, at eight o'clock, Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., in the chair. The secretary stated that ninety-six persons had been admitted to membership during the session. The council reported that Lord Aberdare had agreed to open the session on Nov. 4 with a presidential address. The following papers were read:—"Historical Memorials of the Cistercian Abbey of Cupar," by Dr. C. Rogers; "Historical Notices of Margaret de Lagy, Second Queen of David II. of Scotland, 1363-1375," by Major-General Stewart Allan, F.S.A., Scot.; "The Irish Monks and the Norsemen," by Henry H. Howorth, F.S.A. The seventh volume of "Transactions," it was intimated, would be in the hands of the Fellows in November next.



## Literature.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.\*

In a lecture delivered a few years ago at University College the late Professor Cairnes lamented that Political Economy was, as a branch of Liberal education, all but practically ignored. It is probably due to that fact that discussions as to its real nature, and the truth of its most important generalisations, still continue. M. Comte pronounced "it to be defective in its conception, profoundly irrational in its method, and radically sterile as to results." It has certainly failed to convince the politicians and manufacturers of the United States, and our own colonists of Australia, of the truth of the doctrine of Free Trade. That it is powerless to settle a trade dispute is too evident from the recent strike, and is therefore so far "sterile." It has not gained the confidence of the working classes, and it has been denounced by an able writer as "a tissue of pretended laws of industry by which selfishness glosses over to itself the frightful consequences of its own passions." The four volumes which we have here placed together deal more or less directly with these statements, and if they do not refute them, they at least explain their causes.

Professor Bonamy Price has embodied in this volume the substance of his lectures at Oxford. The word practical, he tells us, "is intended to indicate a mode of treatment which not only does not claim to be scientific, but which supposes the strictly scientific method to be a mistake. It implies that the body of knowledge, summed-up under the title of Political Economy, belongs entirely to the everyday practice of human life." This view is justified by an examination of Mr. Lowe's statement that Adam Smith had "founded a deductive and demonstrative science of human actions and conduct." Political economy, says Mr. Price, is nothing of the kind, "it is the application of common-sense to familiar processes. It explains their nature and manner of working." It can predict nothing which is not known to everyone, it can command no one, and is constantly disobeyed:—

All that Political Economy knows, and ever will know, is a truth which must have dawned on the minds of Adam and Eve soon after they left Paradise, which the human race has brought down with them through the ages, and which the French people have practised for centuries, and practise now with unexampled vigour and clear-sighted consistency, without having probably read a single line of Political Economy.

If the question be asked, What then is political economy? We get this reply, "On the whole, therefore, we must be content with the usual phrase, the production and distribution of wealth, though it may be permitted to suggest that the full title should be an inquiry into some general processes in the production and distribution of wealth." If it be asked, What is wealth? We must reply that we have no scientific definition. "As Mr. Mill confesses, the popular notion of wealth suffices."

Professor Fawcett has here investigated the causes which have retarded the adoption of free-trade principles throughout the world; and has considered in detail the arguments of protectionists. The volume is divided into six chapters. The first shows what advantage this country has derived from free-trade, though Mr. Fawcett admits that the industrial prosperity of England is not entirely due to it. In this chapter he notices the occasional scepticism in the minds even of educated merchants as to the truths of free-trade doctrines, and the distrust of it shown by English workmen in their recent resistance to the introduction of foreign labourers into this country. Protection is divided into—(1), bounties on exports; (2), restraints on imports; the third chapter deals with free-trade and reciprocity; the fourth with the protectionists' arguments, which are arranged under thirteen heads. These follow to complete the argument and the book, two chapters on commercial depression and commercial treaties. We cannot commend this book too strongly to our readers, or too earnestly desire its circulation in commercial circles.

We take this opportunity of calling attention to the third edition of Mr. Brassey's book on the labour question, which supplies most important information, and is written in a spirit of eminent fairness. Mr. George Howell has produced a work which reflects upon him the highest credit. He has fulfilled in an admirable and interesting manner his purpose—(1) to

supply the fullest information with regard to the history, organisation, constitution, and working of trade-unions in all their multifarious details. (2) To furnish an authoritative exposition of the leading features of those unions, their chief characteristics, their aims and ends, and also the method or means by which they seek to attain them." The historical matter of this volume is full of interest, showing the growth of associations for trade purposes from the earliest times—the Frith Gilds of northern Europe, the Religious and Social Gilds, the Merchant and Town Gilds, the Craft Gilds. These were succeeded by trade unions, the origin and development of which, to the present time, are shown. It would be impossible to give in the short space of this article any idea of a trades' union as a whole. The popular idea of it as an association for merely regulating wages and hours of work is a very incomplete one. If this work obtains the popularity which it deserves among the manufacturers, merchants, capitalists, and employers generally, whose interests at times clash with those of their workmen, it will tend to remove a large amount of prejudice which exists against these unions. It will at all events be seen with what admirable temper and courtesy one of the most popular leaders of working men can write, and with what skill he can state a very difficult argument. The much more important question remains, however, whether the trade union scheme is one that can permanently benefit the workman in his relations with the master. It is this scheme which Mr. Howell relies upon as against political economy, which he characterises as "the grab-all science," preferring that name even to Mr. Carlyle's "dismal science":—

Its fundamental principles seem, he says, to be based on the Quaker's advice to his son: "Make money, honestly if you can, but make money." Many writers on political economy seem to have been blessed with the notion that the be-all and end-all of existence is the accumulation of wealth; they endeavour to raise the low selfishness of human nature into the dignity of a scientific law, and then they worship it as the grand idea of humanity.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Howell hits here two blots in the popular treatment of this so-called science. Mr. McCulloch says its object is to point out the means by which the industry of men may be rendered most productive of all those necessary comforts and enjoyments which constitute wealth. This reduces Political Economy to the art of money making, whereas it is at best an explanation of how money is made, using the word money as a symbol of wealth. The next point is one dwelt upon by the Positivists, and notably by Mr. Ruskin. It assumes that men always act from one motive. Mr. Bonamy Price refutes this assumption. At page 12 he says:—

Men are presumed to be keen in the pursuit of riches, and to be sure to act always for their interest; but, unhappily, they are found not to do so, even here, to the end of the chapter. They rush into ruinous wars from passion. They know that the way to be rich is to labour, and they prefer idleness. Whole nations like better to bask in the sun than to take the trouble to accumulate wealth. They are well aware that the tradesmen with whom they deal oppress them with unjust prices; they will not be at the pains to seek out the shops where good commodities are to be had at fair rates, thus making the boasted economical principle of competition to be anything but universal. Saving they would confess to be the foundation of wealth and the security for old age; they spend all they can on drink.

This is substantially Mr. Ruskin's complaint against economists, that they regard the social affections as accidental and disturbing elements in human nature; avarice and the desire of progress as constant elements. They therefore eliminate the inconstants, and treat man as a mere covetous machine. So, again, the Positivist is in agreement when he says, "the phenomena of society being more complicated than any other, it is irrational to study the industrial apart from the intellectual and moral." This saying is the motto chosen by Mr. F. Harrison for an article on "The Limits of Political Economy," from which Mr. Howell makes many extracts. But we observe that his quotations are all of the negative kind, being damaging criticisms upon the economists and their science. He does not seem to have caught the drift of Mr. Harrison, or to have any hope himself of a real science which shall deal with all social phenomena. In this respect Mr. Howell's book disappoints us. We were prepared to find that he distrusted political economy, and looked upon its principles as merely empirical rules, invented chiefly to protect capitalists against workmen. But we had hoped that he would oppose to these rules not another set of rules devised to protect workmen against capitalists, but that he would have shown that the data of the economists are insufficient or their method false. He quotes from Mr. Goschen, a saying that political economy is the bugbear of the working class, and philanthropy is its idol, and comments upon it thus: "In other words, political economy and philan-

thropy are incompatible, ergo, as a sequence to such logic, Christianity is a farce, and the teachings of Christ are a delusion and a snare." It happens that Mr. Bonamy Price also refers to this speech, and very exhaustively examines the question which Mr. Howell asks. The passage is too long for us to quote, but it will be found under the head of Wages, pp. 163-166. The incompatibility of political economy with Christianity is self-evident if the moral maxim associated with its industrial laws be "Every man for himself." But then, we contend, so are the rules of trade-unions as here laid down in reference to wages and hours of labour. The maxim, "Every class for itself," may not be so grossly opposed to the letter of Christianity as the former, but in spirit it is so. If Mr. Howell agrees with Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. Ruskin that the facts of human industry cannot be studied apart from the affectional nature of man, he might add another chapter to a valuable book. We think it highly probable that there are many besides employers of labour and doctrinaire economists who need to be taught, in the words of Mr. John Morley, that "no political solution is adequate for a mighty problem that is at once economic and moral."

## A NEW POLITICAL SATIRE.\*

Sir Richard Mandeville Haverholme is a member of Parliament for the borough of Bigbury. He is a Liberal of a pronounced type—a Liberal capable of "enthusiasm," and who, unlike his colleague, the Hon. Ernest Wyville Willemsen, thoroughly believes in principles of morality as applied to politics, and equally so in a Divine government of the world. Mr. Willemsen, who has survived all the earnestness and enthusiasm of his younger days, laughs to scorn what he regards as the sentimental folly of his friend, and defies him to point out any men, or set of men, who afford by their lives and principles of action, evidence of their faith in the existence of a supreme moral law, as well as of their being actuated by a sense of personal responsibility to a Divine Being. Haverholme's interest in the profoundest of moral problems is quickened by this conversation; and the Eastern Question, with its momentous issues, affords him an ample opportunity of putting Willemsen's unfavourable theory of human nature to the test. He enters into conversation with other members, but the cynic worldliness of De Gex, the Jew, and the cynic morality of Sir William Waterby, the Radical, trouble him quite as much as the cynic atheism of Willemsen. "Is it possible," he asks, "that Willemsen is right, and that, after all, the whole of that complex edifice of spiritual and moral principle which people call religion is but an illusion of intellect?" His doubts multiply when listening to a speech in the House of Lords by Lord Benjingo—"a peer of the realm, Prime Minister, his Sovereign's favourite and confidant, the friend and confidant of Lord de Saltimbury, the idol of the clubs, the aristocracy, the counter-jumpers, and the comic singers of the Empire." His scepticism is confirmed by Lord de Saltimbury's tergiversations, and especially by the speech in which the noble marquis first made known to the world the fact that he had become a confederate of the statesman whom he had long and vehemently denounced as the Mephistopheles of politics.

In his search after truth Haverholme makes acquaintance with many celebrities. He talks to Mr. Doublehalter, proprietor of the *Chimes*, a journal which, after it had been engaged for eighteen months in steadily ringing one set of tunes, suddenly peeled forth notes of an entirely different character. He takes counsel with Sydney Marscombe, "the nephew of a celebrated historian." He frequents the salons of the Countess Willowgrove, which are "the nurseries, or crèches, of the babies of the Whig aristocracy." The portrait of this distinguished lady, the original of which our readers will at once recognise, well deserves reproducing:—

A still fascinating woman, attractive in manner, skilful in conversation, engaging in the delicate fineness and fragrance of her flattery, and the peculiar grace of her hospitality, almost invincible where younger women would have failed to make an impression, Lady Willowgrove was really one of the most splendid figures of London society. It did not matter that her birth had happened at a time whereof the memory of man ran not to the contrary. She was an evergreen. She had been a distinguished figure in society for three generations, and a man who was under the spell of her eye, and voice, and manner, might well say to himself, "I wonder whether my grandson will be talking to her thus, as my grandfather did?" She was as fresh, as bright, as piquante to the generation above ground as she had been to those which had disappeared. Her age indeed was no reproach. It lent an enviable charm to her success. And her success was superb. In that circle of self-adorning pride, the Whig aristocracy, this

\* *Haverholme; or, the Apotheosis of Jingo.* By EDWARD JENKINS. (London and Belfast: William Mullin and Son.)

\* *Practical Political Economy.* By BONAMY PRICE. (London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.)

*Free Trade and Protection.* By HENRY FAWCETT, M.P. (London: Macmillan and Co.)

*The Labour Question.* By THOMAS BRASSEY, M.P. (London: Longmans and Co.)

*The Conflicts of Capital and Labour, &c.* By GEORGE HOWELL. (London: Chatto and Windus.)



lady, the daughter of a celebrated singer, was a leading figure. At a time when the Liberal party was in a state of disorganisation she endeavoured to collect together the scattered fragments and to unite them with such arts as she possessed. If dining, and ogling, and flattering, and strawberries and cream, tempered by flirtation, could have saved a party, the Whigs would now have been in the ascendant. As they have not been saved, but are altogether in a bad way, being suspected by the Liberals and detested by the Tories, it may be concluded that their state is past redemption.

At Lady Willowgrove's Haverholme makes the acquaintance of Sir Algernon Starfit, who entertained little love for the great leader of his party, Mr. Goodrock, and has scant sympathy with what he calls the "blatant and restless element" of Radicalism. Mr. Goodrock himself is described in language of warm but discriminating praise. Few of Mr. Jenkins's readers will deny that "Mr. Goodrock, the subject of Sir Algernon Starfit's private sarcasm and public homage was, next to Burke, the most considerable figure that had appeared in English politics since the Commonwealth." Mr. Jenkins expatiates on the marvellous intellectual gifts of this great man, on his "prodigious memory, untiring energy, quick and keen perception, extraordinary rapidity, and almost infinite variety of thought," on his religious faith, "a weakness of which his enemies never lost sight," on his literary powers, "ranging from classical lore to modern polemics," on his profound sympathy with the cause of freedom in Southern and Eastern Europe. Mr. Jenkins is not blind to Mr. Goodrock's faults—to the proud reserve which has prevented the younger men of his party from ever becoming his disciples and intimates—to the eccentric uncertainty of his movements, at times so unfair to his colleagues and so injurious to his party,—

But, notwithstanding all this, the true greatness of this man made him stand out, in English and in European politics, a figure to be admired and revered. Perhaps in his own day that figure, so solitary and sublime, is too large, too near, to be fully appreciated. It will be through the cleared atmosphere of time, and from a station further off, that men, looking back, will see in all their perfection the true proportions of a majestic manhood and a noble life.

Meanwhile, Haverholme has sought in other scenes and in communion with other persons that element of certainty which hitherto had eluded his grasp. He goes to hear an eloquent canon in St. Paul's; he talks over the story of the Vatican Council with the cardinal, whose "white face, sharp and clean-cut as the cameo of some old Florentine," none can mistake; he discusses the spiritual pretensions of a State Church with a well-known cleric who lately figured in Lord Penzance's Court; and he listens to a most amusing dialogue between the monsignor and the canon on the question whether the Ritualists are really "endeavouring to bring back the Church to the very creeds, formula, and ritual our ancestors had so effectively discarded." The monsignor takes the affirmative of this proposition, but the canon ridicules the notion until his opponent piles up proofs which make him first wrathful and then silent. Haverholme turns away from these theological wrangles to contemplate and study the new religion which many men are engaged in worshipping, that of the God Jingo, one of the odes to whom Mr. Jenkins gives. The first verse reads thus:—

O great divinity,  
Of brag and buncombe! We  
Wassail and worship thee,  
Imperial Jingo!  
All hail, great deity!  
We'll ever drink to thee—  
(When we can get it free)  
In lush or stingo.

The closing chapters of Mr. Jenkins's work are devoted to the later achievements of the Jingo leaders—especially to the despatch of the sepoys to Malta, and the secret agreement with Russia. Subsequently, Haverholme again meets the old sceptic Willesden, and reminds him that he had once said:—"Point me out any man, or set of men, who afford by their lives and principles of action that they are certain that there is a God." Willesden supposes that Haverholme has come back to tell him that he has entirely failed in his quest. Not so, however. The baronet declares that he has found a set of men who believe absolutely in their god; who give up body, soul, conscience, wealth to his service; who obey his high priest implicitly, and never ask a reason to be given for what they are called upon to do. Willesden fancies that he means the Ultramontanes or the Ritualists. Haverholme assures his companion that he is mistaken; and, after some beating about the bush, ultimately satisfies Willesden's curiosity by informing him that the faith of the new sect, like that of Mahomet, is summed up in one sentence—"There is no god but Jingo, and Lord Benjingo is his prophet."

It will be seen that Mr. Jenkins's satire deals exclusively with the events of the day. It is a

pity, we think, that most of the *dramatis personæ* are so thinly disguised—Lady Willowgrove, Sir Algernon Starfit, Mr. Dimity, Sir Drummond Lupus, and many others are too easily recognised; whereas the minor characters in a work of this kind should be types of classes of men rather than individual politicians, whose very names, in some cases, betray their identity. Mr. Jenkins's pages contain much humour, and many powerful and even brilliant passages. To the anti-Jingoes the book will be delightful reading. We wish, also, that every Jingo could be made to read it.

#### SOME RECENT POETRY.\*

The artificial elements in life which, looked at from the point of view of spontaneity, are unpoetical, seem more and more to claim expression, and to make inroads on the reserved territories of the Muse. For passion we have *finesse*, for tenderness we have a kind of gently satirical playfulness, and for earnestness we have subdued and graceful irony. It has been said, and with some truth, that the demand for poetry of this order, that is, *vers de société*, indicates some failure of the resources open to those who lead simpler lives. We feel this, and more: that the pleasure that is felt in these exercises indicates some tendency to decadence. One of the greatest German poets and thinkers said that the period of poetic decadence had begun when form had come to be regarded as an end in itself. Now these *vers de société* distinctly surrender to form the primary place; the poetic sentiment, in itself, is opposed to artificial conceptions of things, and these are lifted into its place by dexterous manipulation of rhyme, conceit, and image. The passion for exotic forms is one very expressive phase of the whole tendency. Even Mr. Swinburne, who certainly is not deficient in some of the rudimentary poetic impulses, cannot escape it. He indites ballades, sextinas, rondels, and rondeaux, and, though he seems to eschew the dainty triolet, we fancy he must ere now have meditated a *chant royal*. His translations from François Villon and his "Child's Song: Winter in Northumberland," set alongside each other, suffice in a moment, as it were, to put us at the extremes of poetic exercise. But we do wish he had spared us *Villon*. For the one hope of this new school of ingenuity in England not coming to grievous shipwreck lies, as we think, in its keeping to English themes. It must answer to some genuine need; for the demand for good work in this kind almost outruns the supply, as is seen by the repeated editions that are called for of the volumes of Mr. F. Locker, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Pennel, Mr. Ashby Sterry, and Mr. Leigh. Mr. Sterry and Mr. Leigh are wise in keeping so closely to English themes. If sometimes a little of the graceful ease and fastidious care of Mr. Dobson is wanting, they are stronger in their strong English sense. Of Mr. Leigh is this especially true as seen in his new volume. It aims at nothing; it is a series of "trifles light as air," the champagne of verse, as one might call it. Delightful to loll over, to carry in the pocket and read while sitting apart in a chair at a garden party, or when resting on the oars in a shady corner of the stream; it has really no body, and a true lover of poetry is not likely to fall into the error of reading too much. Occasionally a delicious turn is given to a commonplace thought, as though coquetting with the Muse were not only delightful, but a richly profitable affair. Witness this:—

#### TO A THOUGHTLESS ONE.

My hair is grey, but not with years—  
Despair has bleached my tresses,  
Since you, the source of all my tears,  
Rejected my addresses.  
The flame that made my bosom start  
Was bright and clear and steady;  
I only strove to touch your heart—  
Your brain was touched already.  
I told you how my passion burned—  
I breathed my true devotion;  
I murmured, "Is my love returned?"—  
You hardly had a notion.  
Yet still I pined the truth to find,  
My chance looked not a bad one:  
You talked of making up your mind  
Until I thought you had one.  
Alas! you smiled on other chaps,  
And came at length to doubt me;  
Not having thoughts enough, perhaps,  
To spare a thought about me.  
Farewell! I break the fatal charm,  
And quit you as you bid me,  
I think you never meant me harm,  
But oh, the harm you did me.

\* 1. *A Town Garland*. A Collection of Lyrics. By HENRY S. LEIGH, Author of "Carols of Cookalme," &c. (Chatto and Windus.)

2. *A Handful of Honeysuckle*. By A. MARY F. ROBINSON. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)

3. *Ballads*. By the Lady MIDDLETON, Author of "On the North Wind," "Thistledown." (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)

But Mr. Leigh really should not pass such ungrammatical slang as this:—

I have taken six glasses of sherry,  
I trust they will ask me to sing;  
I am feeling uncommonly merry,  
And pine to go in for my fling.

"pining" for "going in" for a "fling," is a little too much.

(2) Miss Mary F. Robinson strikes a more serious note. She is refined, and covers a passionate vein by calmness of manner. She combines a peculiar classicism with modernism, and the liking for a little dabbling in the new forms, as is seen in a "Ballade of Heroes," which is open to the charge of embodying a paradox, but is on the whole correct and finished, and in a "Ballade of Lost Lovers," which is just a little affected. Some of her little pieces are delicately tender and gravely suggestive, as in "A Pastoral," and there is force and quaint depth in "Love Stronger than Death"; while we detect a fine feeling for nature in several of the poems. On the whole, in spite of tendencies to imitation, we perceive here an original and sweet if not a strong vein of real poetry; and we have no doubt that Miss Robinson will in future fully justify this verdict. She imitates only what is excellent, and occasionally comes very near her models; and, better than all, she sounds a new note when she is most herself. This is a fair specimen:—

Sing, oh the flowers of Paradise,  
Rose, lily, and girasole!  
In all the fields of Paradise  
Every flower is a soul.  
A climbing bindweed you are there  
With petals rosy fine,  
Around my rosebush fragrant fair  
Your tendrils twist and twine.  
Too close those slender tendrils twine,  
Their sweet embrace is death;  
But o'er my dead red roses swing,  
Your lilies wreath on wreath.

(3.) Lady Middleton's Muse is much more natural, dealing chiefly in ballads, simple bits of description, fables, and little songs. There are a truth and music about them which indicate sincerity, and now and then a few lines which are really charming, alongside of a certain dramatic fluency which enables her to imitate dialect well. These qualities are seen in the "Ballad of the Beeches," "Run-Rig," "The Bairs of the Trough," which is strong and well accentuated; while we have no little grace and fluency in the song beginning:—

O tardy spring, we weary for thee waiting,  
Come, light-foot laughter! o'er the faded lea;  
Deep thro' the wild wood, a thousand warblers mating,  
Bide all-beshveled, a signal sweet from thee.

#### LUTHARDT ON ST. JOHN'S GOSPEL.\*

We have oftener than once expressed our high appreciation of the labours of Luthardt in connection with the Gospel of St. John. His work on the authorship of the Fourth Gospel is the most comprehensive monograph we have on the subject. The work, of which the third volume is now before us, was intended originally "merely as a characterising of John's Gospel," and "exposition" was employed only as part of the proof of the thoughts on which the Gospel rested. The author's plan, however, has grown and been modified in the more than twenty years since the book was first published. And now what he calls "characterisation" occupies only three-fourths of the first volume. The "exposition" occupies all the remainder of the work. This exposition is less minute and verbal than that of Meyer and Godet, but on this very account it will be more serviceable to many. We know of no book in which the spirit of the Fourth Gospel is more fully or faithfully unfolded, or in which the student will find the means of more satisfactorily judging for himself.

To English readers the remarks of writers like Godet and Luthardt on the *manufacture* of history by Rationalist commentators on the Gospels are full of interest. Without such specimens of arbitrariness we could form but little conception of the processes to which these commentators resort, and that in a tone the echo of which is "We are the men!" Take a single example, selected almost at random. Our readers are familiar with the narrative of the Fourth Gospel, how Jesus on the cross committed the care of his mother to the loved disciple. Even Keim describes the scene as "an affecting picture of true humanity, of noble, filial care on the part of Him who upon the cross would seem to have necessarily forgotten heaven and earth, or at least earth." Then, of course, Keim admits the genuineness

\* *St. John's Gospel Described and Explained according to its Peculiar Character*. By CHRISTOPH ERNST LUTHARDT, Professor of Theology at Leipzig. Translated by CASPAR RENE GREGORY, Doctor of Philosophy, Leipzig. Vol. III. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.)



of the narrative. Not at all! The narrative is a myth or an invention!

None of Christ's relations and friends [Keim says] stood at the cross, and *least of all his mother and John*. Moreover, Jesus had never had with himself his mother, who was lacking in belief; and John, still so dependent, possessed no house in which to receive her. Yet after all the author did not think of these external things (!) His design was to set forth John as the genuine successor of Jesus, even appointed in the testament upon the cross; as the guardian of His Church represented in Mary (!) about which church the historical Jesus once spoke similar words; as the head of the church, superior at once to Peter and to James, the brother of Jesus. Such was his purpose, and it strongly detracts from the pure affecting human impression of this scene.

How does Keim know that John and the mother of Jesus were not near the Cross? The Gospel says *they were*. What authority has Keim for supposing that the writer of the Fourth Gospel meant to represent Mary as a symbol of the Church, and John as guardian and head of the Church? Absolutely none but what his own imagination supplies. And to say that "the author did not think of these external things"—the literal facts of the story—when he wrote of nothing but these external things, and gave not the remotest hint that he was thinking of anything else, is to trifle with the reason and knowledge of even "unlettered and private persons." It is scarcely necessary for us to quote Luthardt's comment on Keim; but we may, to show how simple and obvious the whole matter is.

That is not writing history (he says). It is putting down one's own thoughts for facts, and giving assertions instead of proofs. But if even Keim calls it "senseless fanaticism" to deny, as Volkmar does, the presence of the Galilean woman at the Cross, why could Jesus' mother not possibly have been there? The fact that the Synoptists do not expressly name her is no proof. And, finally, that she was lacking in belief stands nowhere. In Acts i. 14, she belongs to the circle of believers, as well as the brother of Jesus.

Whether John had a house or not is a matter of indifference. He was at home somewhere or other, and could care for Mary. Moreover, a special significance for the Church is here in no wise ascribed to him. The commission he receives is a purely personal one. Hence, to speak of a superior head of the Church, and to find in this a thrusting of Peter into the background, is altogether arbitrary. Were it so, we should have to make the Mother of Jesus the representative of the Church, which, indeed, is rather Romish than Biblical. We, therefore, have not the least reason even for "spelling" the purely "human impression of this scene."

#### THE EPOCH OF THE MAMMOTH.\*

Dogmatism in science is just as insidious and persistent as dogmatism in religion, and in science, as in other departments, reaction is very powerful. The desire to frame a theory which will exhaust all the facts beforehand is at once the incitement and the weakness of science. Man must generalise in order that he may group his facts and be able to survey them in relation; but his generalisation itself sometimes becomes an enemy and a hindrance. The temptation to have, as it were, ready-made drawers into which the observer can deposit every new fact, is favourable to thorough and uninterrupted research; but the divisions and the principles on which they are based need revision, or there can be no real progress either. The hard-and-fast idea of compelling everything into a ready-made mould drawn from a superficial reading of Scripture, persistent as it was for so long, was one of the narrowest conceptions that ever dominated science, and was strictly unscientific, as being in essence unfaithful at once to nature and to Scripture. But such theories as that of Sir Charles Lyell, itself a reaction against a theory of convulsion and revolution too dogmatic—surely err by a too wide and inclusive assumption. This theory is simply that, in nature, there are and have been no convulsions, no cataclysms; and that as we see results being produced now by natural forces slowly, imperceptibly, so results have always been produced by nature, involving a far-extending chronology, which casts into the shade, as the merest trifles, the figures of the Scripture. This theory leaves no scope whatever for the action of extraordinary or even an unusual concatenations of causes; and were the same rule applied to history, it would in no few respects be found utterly untenable. For, in a word, it presumes that *all* the causes now at work, as well as the effects produced by them can be gauged and seen fully in their relative bearing; so far, at all events, as to enable us to draw from observation of present phenomena an exhaustive principle in dealing with all the phenomena of the past. The result has been that from all sides efforts have been made to carry back the antiquity of the earth and man to the utmost remoteness.

Dr. Southall occupies the position of a reac-

tionary. He may, or he may not, be correct in separate facts, and he may be criticised for defective grouping and arrangement, but, at all events, he deserves to be listened to, because he has caught hold of ideas which may be necessary to revision and rectification of frontiers—to use a military phrase for the moment. Dr. Southall's aim is very clearly announced by him, it is this—to bring cave-man, the companion of the cave-lion, the bear, the elephant, the reindeer, and rhinoceros of the drift down to a period subsequent to the Noachian Deluge. He argues in behalf of this position that there is no proof of the universality of a stone age, that Egypt, Chaldea, Persia, Arabia, and China show man at the very first as a builder of cities, a worker in brass and iron, that, though stone implements were not unknown in these countries, they were always found alongside of bronze and iron and the higher kinds of pottery; next, that the great deposits of the Somme and other valleys are decisively in favour of the modern origin of man instead of being against it, for at the present these deposits grow at the rate of a yard in a century; and, finally, that the beaches found round Lake Michigan and other great lakes, as well as the erosion caused by great falls such as those on the Mississippi—changes which have been proceeding since the close of the glacial epoch—fix that epoch at between 6,700 and 8,000 years ago. One point Dr. Southall makes very good use of, and that is the now well-established fact, let the scientists explain it how they may, that causes which appear analogous do not in different parts of the world produce the same effects or produce them in the same time. Mr. Stanley, for example, vouches for a sudden depression of the whole bed of one of the great African lakes, which has suddenly changed the physical geography of that region, and he assures us that it is now being raised again, and that it may before very long obtain once more a regular outlet and for a second time change the whole aspect of the district, and, indeed, of the geography of Africa. Now, of course, we know quite well that causes have been at work to produce these results, but, on the principle of certain scientific men, such sudden and unusual changes are not recognised as possible, nor is there any allowance whatever made in view of them. It was well said by a certain astute German critic of Lessing's "Education of the Human Race," that there was no such thing as "education of the human race" in the sense meant; that whilst here we saw a man, there we saw a mere infant, there again a boy in his teens, and still there again an old man in his dotage; that there was not, and could not be, any fixed uniform and recognisable progress or education, for the very good reason that the human race really was in all stages of its growth at the same moment; and so also it would seem with regard to physical nature—the action of combined causes are not uniform, but variant at different times and different places. In view of this fact it has been well said that "in the light of the present evidence, if you bring forward the great extinct animals towards our own time, so you must carry back man in geological time." We do not say that all the inferences Dr. Southall draws from his facts are absolutely justified, but we do say that his facts have been most carefully gathered and from very distant quarters, and that his book deserves fair consideration. Here is a paragraph that seems to indicate fairly a medium course between Dr. Southall and those whom he opposes:—

That a boat laden with bricks has been found in the lowest tier of the Somme Valley moss, that oars, remains of ships, and nautical instruments are found in the Dutch mosses, proves no more than does the well-known fact that very small tobacco-pipes, called "elfin pipes," are constantly dug up, at considerable depths, in the Scotch peat mosses. Things sink in peat (this is the history of the Scotch and Irish butter kegs, shoes, &c., found in bogs); moreover, in some places peat grows fast; so, too, does stalagmite (witness the growth of the "jockey cap" stalagmite in the Victoria Cave, near Ingleborough). Land, too, now and then, rises and is depressed suddenly; instances of this are only too common on the South American seaboard. But, on the other hand, gravel beds like those of the Hampshire coast, in which worked flints are found a hundred feet above the sea-level, and which form a plateau that has, therefore, been cut through, since the *Paleolithic Age*, by the river valleys of the district, seem to push that *Paleolithic Age* back into undefined remoteness. Because elephants lived on the Tigris in the days of Thothmes III. and Tiglathpileser (p. 180); because the cave-lion is, says Mr. Boyd Dawkins, undistinguishable from our present lion, because the Siberian mammoth is so fresh that his eye has been preserved in the Moscow Museum, and his discoverer's dogs eagerly ate his flesh, we are not driven to believe that the creatures whose remains are found in our boulder clays and gravels are equally recent. No one asserts that the mammoths in the Siberian ice are necessarily 100 or 200,000 years old; they may be—for once in their ice-aging they are safe; nor, on the other hand, can anyone who has studied the subject hold that the Brixham Cave deposits, for instance, now so high above the streams of the adjacent valleys, are no older than Mr. Southall makes them.

But the great value of Dr. Southall's book,

in our idea, lies in this, that it must for a time at any rate give pause to the scientific dogmatism of the day. It is properly a series of critical questions rather than an attempt absolutely to fix a chronology; and if it accomplishes one-half that it deserves the author may very justly feel proud, and this not merely because his views are far more in accord with Scripture than those of most scientific men. The volume is packful of information, and of the results of well-directed and lengthened research; but it is also very readable, and the more so that scientific men might say that it is not so well arranged as it might have been. But we hope Dr. Southall may realise all from the book that he expects; for it has evidently been a labour of love carried on with a disinterested regard for truth.

#### "SCOTCH FIRS."\*

Miss Tytler has frequently hitherto shown her rare power of presenting a full draught, as it were, in a few drops. And seldom has she been more successful than in the two stories which form these two volumes. Unfortunately, in one respect, they are both Scotch, as the title indicates, and are so exceedingly close to life, so compressed, and so faithful to dialect and manners that we fear their merits will not be so readily patent to the bulk of English readers as we could wish. The first story introduces us to the life of the little Scotch University town of St. Ninian's—which it is not by any means hard to identify—with its group of professors, antiquated, full of character, and well contrasted with each other, as they walk about, give their parties (when a little acidulated gossip passes pretty freely), or when they meet in *Senatus* and allow the traditional opposition to break through the upper crust of constrained politeness when any unusually exciting topic comes on the *tapis*. Very masterly is the picture of old Principal Graham, and not less so those of Professors Colquhoun and Struthers and Ferguson.

Ferguson, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, was a man mild in his depth, but always looked as if he had been gently roused from pursuing memory to her most secret cell, and searching out the birthplace of consciousness, and to whom all less occult and engrossing questions were trivialities which only his kindness prevented him from resenting. . . . Struthers, the Professor of History, would have been called an elegant scholar a century earlier, of whom elegance, both in body and mind, in a fair, faded style of person, and a brightly-polished but neither vigorous nor original cast of mind, was the ruling characteristic.

These are but faint specimens of most incisive sketches, doubtless drawn in their main outlines from real life. And quietly as the story opens, Miss Tytler has skilfully contrived to work out of the simplest materials a most interesting romance, in which, through the force of overmastering circumstances, the good old Principal is involved in considerable fear and difficulty, through the sudden and unexpected appearance in St. Ninian's of a certain "Miss Marget," whom it was his interest, in view of her relation to an estate called "Inches" to pay for handsomely on a farm in a remote corner of the country. But "Miss Marget" is a young woman of spirit. She is not content to rest in idleness, living on the bounty of people who do not recognise her, and as soon as she comes of age she determines to find her own way in the world. She hears of a situation as infant-school teacher, and sets out to seek it in the town of—St. Ninian's. The scene between the Principal and Mr. Mackenzie—who has been brought from his farm "at the lambing time" to prepare the Principal for the news that "Miss Marget," who had been confided to his care when a child, has really "broken bounds"—is penetrated by the finest sense of humour, and by keen perception of character. There is no affectation of depth or of plot in the story; but assuredly there is a good deal of both in it, alongside of much which is too seldom found in association with them.

The other story—"The Rev. Mr. Cameron's Visit to London"—which originally appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, is very pathetic in some parts, and is throughout quietly powerful. The old Seceder Minister, whom his people have treated to a jaunt to the South, very unexpectedly makes a discovery in London, which brings a new and softening influence into his somewhat severe, but gently self-sufficing and beautiful life. He has not long wandered about the streets of London—wondering at the wealth and ceaseless stir—when he chances to meet the son of the parish minister—Mr. George Dalrymple; and through this young man he is brought into contact with his own eldest son, who in youth had acted foolishly, come to poverty, and had disappeared so completely that Mr. Cameron had not heard of him

\* *Scotch Firs*. By SARAH TYTLER, Author of "A Garden of Women," "Citoyenne Jacqueline," &c., &c. Two Vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

\* *Epoch of the Mammoth and the Apparition of Man upon the Earth*. By J. C. SOUTHALL, A.M., LL.D., Author of the "Recent Origin of Man." (Trübner and Co.)



for many years. He is now in poor health; but he and the family are supported in respectability through the efforts of a daughter, who is—an actress. Mr. Cameron loathes the very thought of the theatre; but the young lady, when he visits them, makes such a noble and spirited defence of it, dwelling on its possibilities under purification rather than denying or palliating the abuses connected with it, that he resolves to go and see for himself, and in his simplicity determines to denounce it then and there should it be actually as bad as he believes. But when there is presented to him what he is compelled to regard as a subdued and faithful picture of real life—a young man falling a victim to the designs of a rogue, and undergoing punishment, deserted by all save the girl (personated by his granddaughter) who loves him and finally saves him—the old man is beaten from his position. He questions with himself whether he may not have been all his life prejudiced, and returns home before the time that had been fixed to confess his changed views to his people. He calls a meeting for this purpose, and tells his story, with very varied effect on various minds; but Dr. Dalrymple—the parish minister—who had set out to seek Mr. Cameron to communicate to him a bit of domestic news in which he would be interested, finds him in the meeting, and, after Mr. Cameron has, because of his peculiar change of views, thrown himself on his people for their opinion whether he shall continue to minister among them or no, Dr. Dalrymple feels himself emboldened to communicate his news then and there. This simply was that his son, George Dalrymple, was in a few days to marry the actress—granddaughter of Mr. Cameron:—

“Henceforth the offender would bear her husband’s name, and his people and his kirk must take upon them the chief brunt of her offences. The shock of the catastrophe was broken by its division and dispersion over a double area. The Dissenters, though they would, according to their own notions, have scorned to take a lesson from their Erastian brethren, were ultimately led by the equanimity with which the latter took the tidings of Dr. Dalrymple’s son’s *malisance* to look over the strange fact, in these degenerate days, that their own minister had a granddaughter who had gone on the stage, and that he had not only looked on at her degradation, but had come forward and defended the enormity. The minister went out and in among his people as of old—on sufferance at first, but ere long in much of the old fashion of mutual confidence and affection. Nay, there were not wanting those of his hearers who declared that the minister had, after all, drawn inspiration from his visit to London, and though he no longer fought the battles of Dissent as hotly as in his raw youth, yet, in enlargement of heart and in a fresh spring of hopefulness mingling with his tenderness, he was the better for his holiday.”

And when Mrs. George Dalrymple came down, she soon conciliated the most severe by her kindly and winning ways and gracious, generous nature. Unpretentious as they are, these stories come much nearer to true art than many more pretentious and lengthy novels.

#### SOME QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

We gave some space in our last number with reference to and quotation from the article on the Burials Question in this month’s *British Quarterly*. There are some other papers of merit. Especially we refer to one on M. Taine’s Philosophy of Art, which is highly thoughtful—indeed an unusually suggestive piece of art criticism. There is also another attack on Mr. Herbert Spencer. Next, a cheerful easy, gossiping article on Bryan Procter—very readable and very well put together. The tone of the article on the Russian and Turkish War is all that could be expected from the *British Quarterly*, which has been one of the ablest exponents of the highest national honour on this question. The article on Future Punishment is a trenchant review of several recent works upon that subject, notably Mr. White’s, Mr. Cox’s, and Canon Farrar’s, and a vindication of the old orthodox creed. Similarly, the old Congregational view of religious communion is vindicated in an article with that title opposing the proceedings of the Leicester Conference and some recent speeches at the Congregational Union. The “Later Greek Nation” is by Mr. Freeman. There is a curious statement in the last paragraph:—

It is for Europe, if any sense either of righteousness or of policy be left, to give her back her own. No State has sinned more deeply against Greece than England has sinned in later days. In old Greek fable it was the hand which dealt the blow which alone could cure it. It is for England, at this great crisis of the world’s history, to undo her own wrong, to wipe out her own shame, and to let the year in which we are living be an era from which future history may date the restoration of the Greek nation to the place in Europe which belongs to it of right.

And instead of restoring Greece we are restoring her old enemy Turkey!

The *Theological Review* is always characterised by both freedom and ability. Here, too, the Leicester Conference on Free Communion is dealt with—of course with an intention the very opposite

of that which we have just noticed. The writer is the Rev. Charles Beard, who, amongst other things, says:—

Whether this movement has a future before it, it is yet too soon to predict. Much will depend upon its success in keeping whatever organisation it may assume loose and plastic. No one can say what work may lie before it, or by what methods it may most effectually be done. A premature stiffening of structure, a too early selection of activities, might only end in the establishment of another society, or the formation of a fresh sect, things which the world most emphatically does not need. What is really wanted is, that men who care for wider religious communion than any single Church can give them, should have a centre round which to group themselves, and opportunity of translating their desires into words and facts. At the same time, it is impossible to doubt that some movement of this kind holds the secret of future Church organisation in England. The spirit of the age is with it; the very stars in their courses fight for it. Religion is neither dead nor dying; but all existing sects and Churches have the germ of decay at the core.

An article on the “Oxford University Commission” is written with special knowledge; and, once more, Servetus is discussed. So much has been written of him lately that we shall be rather glad when he ceases to be a stock subject. There is a paper on “Religious Freedom in Scotland” which will not, we fancy, please the majority of Scotchmen.

The *British and Foreign Evangelical* has the usual quantity of theological discussion with something of wider character. “How is Sin to End?” brings up once more the old but ever new question of punishment. Then there is a paper, showing some knowledge, on Pope Pius IX. “Serfdom in Scotland” is remarkably interesting and new. In the “Yale Lectures on Preaching” comparison is drawn between the lectures of Mr. Beecher, Dr. Hall, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Brooks, and Dr. Dale. Some of the comparisons will be said to be odious.

We have, as usual, the two very cheap and valuable quarterlies published by Mr. Dickinson—the *Theological Quarterly* and the *Homiletic Quarterly*. Both draw largely from American and German sources. In all the quarterlies there are no papers that surpass in value one by Dr. McCosh on the “Development Hypothesis” in the former, and one also on the “Drift of Europe, Christian and Social,” by Dr. Joseph Thompson, of Berlin. In the latter journal there is a Clerical Symposium on Methods of Preaching, the contenders being Dr. Blaikie, Dr. Reynolds, Professor Murphy, M. de Pressensé, Canon Perowne, and Mr. Clifford.

Some papers in the *London Quarterly* are of more than average merit, but this can hardly be said of one on “Modern Aspects of Christian Evidence,” which is wanting in thoroughness. A paper on “Burmah, Past and Present,” is interesting as conveying much of the information contained in General Fyche’s work. A paper on Mr. Lecky’s recent history is very laudatory. That work is described as “eminently fair,” its “judicial calmness” equalling that of Hallam. It is especially satisfactory in this notice to find no depreciation of the historian’s want of knowledge of Methodism. As a rule, any public writer on Methodism is told that he knows and can know nothing about it, as though the secrets of the body were as sacred and peculiar as the mysteries of Bacchus. There is a pleasant sketch of an old writer in a notice of Sir Robert Aytoun, and an admirable article—the best in the number—on the “Annexation of the Transvaal Territory.” The “Science of Health” and “Foxe’s Book of Martyrs” furnish subjects for two very readable and instructive papers.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*Samuel Johnson*. By LESLIE STEPHEN. (London: Macmillan and Co.) This is the first number of a new series of books entitled generally “English Men of Letters.” Edited by John Morley. The special object of its publication will be best stated in the words of the editor:—“An immense class is growing up, and must every year increase, whose education will have made them alive to the importance of the masters of our literature, and capable of intelligent curiosity as to their performances. The series is intended to give the means of nourishing their curiosity to an extent that shall be copious enough to be profitable for knowledge and life, and yet be brief enough to serve those whose leisure is scanty.” Mr. Leslie Stephen has pitched the key so high that we should despair of such excellence in subsequent numbers of the series were not the names of the promised authors sufficient guarantees. Professor Huxley will take Hume; Mr. Froude, Bunyan; the editor, Swift; Mark Pattison, Milton. And other eminent authors will be committed to other eminent biographers. The series is

sure to be a popular one, and deservedly so. The volume before us consists of about 200 pages, and is divided into six chapters under the following heads:—Childhood and early life, literary career, Johnson and his friends, Johnson as a literary dictator, the closing years of Johnson’s life, Johnson’s writings. The style of the book is charming for its brightness and crispness. Though brevity was one of the conditions under which the author was writing, the story of Johnson’s life, the portraits of his friends and companions, and the character of his work, are all given with a fulness that seems complete. Mr. Stephen’s estimate of Boswell inclines to that of Carlyle rather than to that of Macaulay. Of Johnson himself he says:—

The names of many great writers are inscribed upon the walls of Westminster Abbey, but scarcely anyone lies there whose heart was more acutely responsive during life to the deepest and tenderest of human emotions. In visiting that strange gathering of departed heroes and statesmen and philanthropists and poets, there are many whose words and deeds have a far greater influence upon our imaginations, but there are very few whom, when all has been said, we can love so heartily as Samuel Johnson.

This is a delightful book, and one that cannot fail to give pleasure as well as instruction. It contains some of the best things Johnson ever said, and a few of the best things he ever wrote.

*The Bible Record of Creation True for Every Age*. By P. W. GRANT. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) We welcome every earnest and intelligent endeavour to throw light on the great question of “Creation,” and on the harmony of the Bible and scientific discovery in relation to it. We say scientific discovery, not scientific speculation, for much that goes under the name of science is only speculation, and at best hypothesis, as Dr. Virchow has lately shown most ably and seasonably. The work now before us is the fruit, evidently, of long-continued study and reflection, and if it does not contain a solution of the question which has been raised between geology and the Bible which will work itself into general conviction, the principles from which it starts are unquestionably sound. Mr. Grant has the most perfect faith both in the facts of science and in the teachings of the Bible.

The last fifty years have witnessed a progress in every department of human thought and work unequalled by that of any like period in the history of the world. This is emphatically true of physical science on the one side and of Christianity on the other. For a time these seemed to approach and to become peculiarly friendly. More recently, it must be confessed, appearances at least of an irreconcilable antagonism have arisen. Never before did science come forth in such terrible array, in the persons of her most devoted, most eminent, and most highly respected cultivators, to do deadly battle against almost all the most profoundly cherished and most highly valued beliefs of Christendom. We do not wonder that the faith of not a few should falter. An era of special difficulty has doubtless arrived. Yet it is just as true that the religion of the Bible never displayed more of the freshness and power of her “mighty faith,” or seemed to exert a purer, nobler, richer influence, or more likely to secure the universal and most willing homage of all mankind.

These are Mr. Grant’s opening words. He regards science and Christianity as two beneficent powers whose progress has never yet been permanently checked. He is bold as an apostle in asserting the claims of both. As well arrest the sun in his course, he thinks, as attempt to prevent either the full evolution of physical truth or the final conquest of the world by Jesus Christ. Many of the cultivators of science to whom he refers, will not reciprocate these sentiments. Material science is their idol, before which all things else must bow down, not excepting mental philosophy, which may be called human, nor the faith of Christ which claims to be Divine. But let Christians at least face all clearly ascertained scientific facts fearlessly. Nor let them fear the inferences that are often too hastily drawn from facts. Their faith is not endangered by every breath of wind that blows from unfriendly regions. Mr. Grant’s criticism and exegesis deserve to be carefully studied, although we must confess that there seem to us to be better reasons than they furnish for believing the Bible record of creation to be true for every age. If the work should reach a second edition, we recommend the author to prepare for it detailed tables of contents and indices. These would enable the reader to apprehend more easily the course of the argument, and would lure him forward in his study of it. The absence of such aids renders the task of reading the book unattractive, and is likely to repel many from attempting it.

The late Mr. MacGahan has left behind him, corrected for publication, as much of his experiences of Bulgaria and the Russo-Turkish War as will form a memorial volume. It will probably be issued under the supervision of his brother, who has come from the United States in order to take possession of his personal effects.



MR. E. JENKINS, M.P., AND DR. PUSEY.

In a letter to the *Times* Dr. Pusey, referring to the recent speech of Mr. Jenkins in the House of Commons on Ritualism, remarks that the hon. member for Dundee makes the serious charge that in the work edited by him he "came to a passage in which it was taught that children were not bound to obey their parents."

The passage, I suppose, is one in which an uneducated child is asked whether he has disobeyed his parents in serious and just matters. The word "just" is italicised immediately afterwards. I suppose Mr. Jenkins would not wish a child to obey his parent if commanded to lie or steal or break any other of God's commandments, or to marry, or take Orders, or monastic vows at his parents' command, or to choose a state of life for which he believed himself to be unfitted. Yet these are the instances which are mentioned in the book.

Mr. Jenkins thinks it a great offence that I say that it is the duty of a clergyman not to reveal anything, even past murder, confessed to him. I marvel by what law of God or man he can hold us bound to do it. We are not police officers nor detectives, but physicians of souls, whose duty it is to lead men to repentance, not to punish their sins. The State could, in any case, receive no damage; for it is certain that any one who had committed such a crime would not entrust this knowledge of it to our keeping if he thought that we could abuse such knowledge by bringing him to the scaffold.

On "more delicate subjects" I do not believe there is a single sentence in my book which a modest person might not read.

To this Mr. Jenkins (who states that a full report of his speech will be issued this week by Messrs. Strahan and Co.) replies through the same medium. After quoting the above passage from Dr. Pusey's letter, he remarks:—

I will first give the passage as I read it to the House ("Advice on hearing Confession," Parker, 1878. Edited by Dr. Pusey, p. 131.):—"Ask children—(1) if they have nourished hatred towards their parents, which is a double sin against charity and piety; (2) if they have disobeyed them in serious and just matters, such as going out at night, gambling, frequenting bad society, &c. I say in just matters, because as regards the choice of a state of life children are not bound to obey their parents. In truth, parents sin grievously when they force their children to marry, or to take orders, or monastic vows, or when they deter them by unjust means from the state of life they seek to follow." The italics are in the book.

I have looked all round this passage, and I find nothing whatever about an "uneducated child." It is obviously intended for all children. My remark on this passage was, and is, of this sort:—The effect of this is to make the priest the arbiter, in certain cases of discretion, as to what a parent may or may not justly call upon a child to do. How would you, as fathers or husbands, like to have a man, assuming to speak with God's authority, stepping in between you and your child, or you and your wife, and prescribing what is "just," in regard, for instance, to such questions as marriage or the choice of a mode of life?

This I asked and again ask. It is perfectly obvious that if the child may be taught by his director that he need not regard the will of his parents that he is to take vows, the converse is equally true. He may "justly" decline to be guided by their commands that he is not to take orders. He may be advised to conceal from them that he wishes and intends to do so. Clearly I was not objecting, as Dr. Pusey, with a rare absence of penetration for him, suggests, to the ordinary moral rule that a child is not bound to obey his parents if they command him to sin; but I was protesting against the intervention, in regard to matters of paternal discretion and responsibility, of an authority, secret, professing to be supernatural, and, by the very conditions of the situation, invested with tremendous power over the child's conscience. I think that English fathers and husbands will not be much comforted by Dr. Pusey's explanation of his views in the letter I am answering. Any one can see that a little straining of his directions by a designing or a foolish priest—and such men are possible—might create infinite family discords, melancholy social discords. It is one of the inevitable consequences of the doctrine of the confessional that the priest shall step in between husband and wife and parents and child, in matters not alone of scriptural obligation, but of personal and family discretion. The passage in question by no means restricts the subject matters of this distinction to the points mentioned.

2. Dr. Pusey endeavours to defend himself from my criticism on the following passage in his preface:—

Obvious as it is, it is necessary to say that, by the fact of receiving a confession, no priest acquires any right whatsoever. If any should have received confession of a sin, which would make him who confessed it amenable to the criminal law (as murder), it is as if the grave closed over it.

My comment was very simple. I said that, whatever the rule might be in the Roman Church, Dr. Pusey was an English Church clergyman and a citizen of Great Britain. Not having been invested by the law with the right to receive and to reserve secret the confessions of criminals, he was not exempted from the ordinary rule of law that a man becoming acquainted with the fact of a felony committed and concealing that fact is guilty of misprision of felony, the penalty for which is fine and imprisonment. ("Hale's Pleas of the Crown," 375; "Russell on Crimes," 5th ed., p. 188). I do say that Dr. Pusey has no right to teach his brother clergy men in the Church of England that they may encourage or permit men to confess felonies to them without fear of exposure. We can readily conceive what an improper power might be placed in the hands of our so-called Protestant priests were our laws to recognise such an exemption in their favour.

3. As to "delicate subjects," Dr. Pusey denies that there are any passages in the book which a modest person might not read. I am not, of course, aware of the principles or conditions of "modesty" entertained by clergymen who use the "Priest in Absolution," or, like Dr. Pusey, simply suggest what they dare not put in print. I told the House that there were matters referred to in this book which I would rather not refer to. I ask Dr. Pusey whether he would like to read out

pages xxi.-xxiii. of his preface, or p. 387 of the text, relating to the sins of boys, to the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons?

#### THE CHURCH AND THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION.

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening by Mr. Thomas Layman, at the Institute, South-place, Moorgate-street, under the auspices of the Church League for the Separation of Church and State. The chair was taken by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, president of the League.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with loud and cordial cheers, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—My task this evening is a very easy one. I have not to say anything particular myself, but have to introduce to you the lecturer, who will speak to you on the great subject which the League endeavours to put before the public. The League has been formed, as you know, under the conviction that disestablishment is a great moral and religious necessity for the Church of Christ throughout the world, wherever, that is to say, it has the misfortune to be established. That is the principle on which the League was formed; and, while we invite persons to join us who take any view of the unadvisability of Establishment, yet I have no doubt the majority of you are banded together under the impression and on the principle that for the Church which was founded by the Carpenter of Nazareth, whose first ministers were fishermen of the Lake of Tiberias, and whose foundations were laid among the poorer sort of people, it having little to do with people who had much of this world's goods; a Church which grew up with the greatest strength, simplicity, and purity in those three centuries in which the world had nothing to do with it except to persecute it and seek to destroy it—for that Church, I say, to have fastened round its wrists the chains of Establishment has been a great curse and a great departure from the first principles of its existence. (Cheers.) I don't know what the lecturer is going to say to you, whether he is going to take that line or an entirely different one; but it would ill become us not to endeavour both privately and publicly to bring our principle before the minds of others, and to try to persuade them to see the matter in the same light as we do. Of course evils which have lasted for centuries are very difficult to root out of people's minds. There is such a thing as prejudice in every mind, and the longer an evil has lasted the harder it is to get people to see that it is an evil. Evils become in the eyes of people good, through the way in which people are habituated to them. Therefore you must not be surprised if it should take a long time to open people's eyes to the true state of things as regards Establishment. Happily we see almost every day persons coming, in different ways, to see things in the same light as we see them. Sometimes a man is struck with one argument, and sometimes with another; but that disestablishment at which we are aiming is spoken of as inevitable even by those who most deprecate it, and we are constantly finding people coming round to our idea who have lately been bitterly opposed to it. (Cheers.)

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. J. Charles Cox, of Belper, expressing regret at his inability to attend; and referred to similar letter from Archdeacon Denison and the Rev. H. Phipps Denison.

Mr. LAYMAN then proceeded to deliver his lecture. Having laid down the principle that the union of Church and State is opposed to the spirit of Christianity, he quoted the testimony of Canon Ryle as to the existence of great abuses in the Established Church, and the absolute necessity for reforms, and went on to say that even so sanguine a man as the canon could hardly expect those reforms to be carried out without disestablishment, and that the wise and discreet reformer whom that gentleman longed for was then sitting in the chair. (Cheers.) There were only two conditions, he maintained, on which the maintenance of Establishment was possible—one that the Church should be supreme, the other that the State should be supreme. It was a fact that the Church was now in a state of submission to the State, and while people sang respecting Jesus Christ, "Crown Him Lord of all," they dare not teach His supremacy in what concerned His own Church. It was alien to the nature of Christ's religion to use the kind of force which belonged to this world. It was not right because a man read a verse in the Bible differently from others to bring the powers of the State to bear upon him. (Cheers.) As regarded the terrible word "disendowment," he admitted that the question involved should be approached with the greatest tenderness, that the utmost regard should be shown for the vested interests of all concerned, and that it would be wrong forcibly to deprive elderly clergymen of their means of subsistence; but he also contended on principle that the clergy generally should trust for their support to the offerings of the faithful, as Christian pastors did in the first three centuries of the Church's history. As regarded the moral and religious condition of the rural districts, he affirmed that it could not be worse under disestablishment than it is now, and he quoted words of Canon Ashwell to the same effect with respect to the masses of the population in great towns. In speaking of tithes, he excited some opposition by connecting them with monasteries and celibacy, and by remarking that as one effect of the old system the Church taught the people. Churchmen, he proceeded to say, were too ready to underrate Dis-

senters, many of whom, as he well knew from personal observation, were carrying on the work of God in this land with zeal and earnestness, aye, and with acceptance too, the success which God had given them having proved that their work was acceptable to Him. (Cheers.) One-half the population of this land was, he believed, estranged from the Church in consequence of its being established. (Hear, hear.) As to the sale of Church livings, although it was an evil in itself, yet he considered it one of the best things in the Church in its present position. (Hisses.) If the Church were disestablished there would, of course, be nothing to sell, but under the present state of things that system enabled men to maintain the independence of the Church in the midst of such an evil as the recent State patronage of a Lord Chancellor.

A discussion having been invited from the chair, Mr. KENSSETT, alluding to a statement of the lecturer that the steeple of All Saints, Lambeth, had been recently allowed to fall into decay, said that scarcely any people attended that church because the vicar, Dr. Lee, taught rank Popery—an assertion which elicited loud cheers.

Other speakers followed in a similar strain, one of them protesting strongly against the lecturer's praise, as he understood him, of monasteries and celibacy, which he said were not justified by anything in the Bible.

Mr. LAYMAN, in replying, maintained that the germ of both monasteries and celibacy were to be found in the life of their blessed Lord Himself. (Cheers.)

The Rev. A. H. STANTON, one of the curates of St. Alban's, Holborn, created some amusement by observing that compulsory matrimony would be worse than compulsory celibacy, and claiming full liberty in that respect for the clergy. There was one text of the Bible which looked out, as it were, with a withering eye upon all Church Establishments—"My kingdom is not of this world." (Cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

#### SUMMER WORK OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

The country meetings connected with the movements of the Liberation Society have been continued during the last week. Amongst the most noticeable as an open-air meeting—where the Liberators were carried in triumph through the town—was one reported at length in the *Swindon Express* as a "Great Liberation Meeting" held by Mr. Duncan, of Frome, at

TETBURY.—The Rev. B. Bray presided, and a wagonette was used as the platform. Several hundreds of Churchmen and Dissenters were present. The chairman and Mr. Duncan spoke with great aptness. The meeting having been then opened, the following scene took place. Mr. Warn, who was evidently not in a proper state to address the audience, attempted to speak as a Churchman, in defence of the Church. No one could understand what he said, but a great deal of excitement and laughter were caused by his taking off his coat, and throwing it among the crowd, and then his belt, and had he not been persuaded to leave the platform, he would probably have continued undressing. When this gentleman had left the conveyance, another gentleman was announced as wishing to speak. Mr. Reed, the champion of the Church Defence Association, began by affirming that Mr. Warn had been made drunk to come and support the Liberation Society. The whole assembly immediately demanded the withdrawal of that statement. The Chairman also informed Mr. Reed that he could not allow him to proceed with his remarks unless he frankly withdrew the statement, and the audience seemed quite determined not to hear him unless he did. At length he withdrew the observation, spoke against the object of the meeting, and invited Mr. Duncan to a discussion. Mr. Duncan replied to the points at issue, and declined discussion with "every Tom, Dick, and Harry," but he would meet any clergyman in the district. A resolution in favour of disendowment being proposed, the Rev. J. Frampton, curate, urged the people not to vote for it, but it was carried by an overwhelming majority. Next, a resolution against the Church Defence Institution was proposed by Mr. Goodrich. The Rev. — Edginton, in seconding the motion, said Mr. Reed had told them that he had discussed this question with Mr. Fisher, Mr. Carvell Williams, and Mr. Guinness Rogers. They knew he had, and they also knew what a thrashing he had. The resolution was then put and carried with only a few dissentients. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the wagonette occupied by the speakers was taken charge of by a number of men, and the Liberation speakers were drawn triumphantly through the town amid the plaudits of a vast crowd, and a scene of such excitement as is not usually witnessed in the quiet town of Tetbury.

#### MR. KEARLEY IN ESSEX.

Last week, Mr. Kearley addressed a series of open-air meetings in South Essex on the subject of disestablishment. He was accompanied by Mr. Geary, the agent for the home counties, who arranged for the meetings in conjunction with the local secretary of the Labourers' Union.

BILLERICAY.—The first meeting was held on Monday evening in front of the Town Hall here, Mr. Dell, a local Churchman of some note, presiding. There was a good attendance, and Mr.



Kearley's lecture and a brief address from Mr. Geary were both very well received.

GRAYS was visited on Tuesday evening, when the meeting, in consequence of rain, was held in the Primitive Methodist Schoolroom. The Rev. J. Merchant (Independent), presided, and after singing and prayer, opened with a brief but vigorous speech. Mr. Kearley's address was very heartily received, and at its close, on the motion of the Baptist minister, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Kearley, coupled with the request that he would "come again."

SOUTH OCKENDEN.—The meeting here on Wednesday was exceptionally good. Mr. Kearley spoke from a cart on the village green, and for an hour and a quarter had the fixed and earnest attention of an audience of over three hundred people, including, besides the labourers, a good many of the well-to-do inhabitants of the village. Mr. Geary followed with a few words, and then an attempt was made to elicit questions or objections. But no one had anything to say on the other side, and the meeting broke up with hearty congratulations on its marked success.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE.—The meeting here was a first one, and was held in front of the Labourers' Club-room, and close beside the newly-restored parish church. The living of Stanford is one of the richest in the county, and occasion was taken to deal with the Church property question. Mr. Kearley was attentively listened to, both by the audience out of doors, and by many others who stood at the open doors and windows of the adjoining cottages.

PITSEA.—This also was a first meeting, but it was injured by a disappointment which took place last year, when a good audience assembled to hear an address and no lecturer appeared. Mr. Kearley was accompanied by Mr. T. Crawley, of Southend, who presided. There was only a small attendance, but a most attentive hearing was given, and the greatest good feeling shown by all present.

The Society's tracts were fully distributed at all the meetings, and several new subscribers have been obtained.

MARKET DEEPING AND WEST DEEPING.—The "Deepings" are getting interested in the cry of disestablishment, as was witnessed last Wednesday evening, when Mr. Lummis and Mr. Marriott were threatened with "the horsepond." They, however, succeeded in securing two quiet and well-attended meetings—that on Friday evening being especially good, considering the priest-ridden nature of the village.

TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT.—On Monday evening last a lecture was delivered in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, by the Rev. J. H. Lummis, of Wisbech—Subject: "What good will disestablishment, &c., do to the nation?" Mr. J. T. Studd, of Walsoken, took the chair.

LEVERINGTON, CAMBS.—Mr. J. Radlen presided over an open-air meeting here on Tuesday evening, at which Mr. Lummis delivered an address to an appreciative audience. The meeting ended with the request that he should go again.

WOODHOUSE.—On Monday evening, July 8, a meeting was held at Woodhouse. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. James Browne, of Bradford, and Mr. F. Percy Rawson, of Sheffield. Several hundred persons were present. A resolution was passed in favour of disestablishment and disendowment. Mr. J. Hardy, of Sheffield, presided.

ECCLESFIELD.—On Tuesday evening, says the *Sheffield Independent*, an open-air meeting was held at Stocks Hill, Ecclesfield. Mr. Ridge presided. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. James Browne, B.A., of Bradford, and Messrs. D. T. Ingham and J. Hardy, of Sheffield. The meeting throughout was orderly, and great attention was paid to the speeches. Mr. Alfred Ridge moved, and Mr. Thomas Johnson seconded, a resolution favourable to disestablishment and disendowment, which was carried without a single dissident, although Mr. Butterworth, of Ecclesfield, came forward and charged Mr. Browne with having misquoted statements made by the Bishop of Manchester. The reply which Mr. Browne gave was quite satisfactory to the audience. Here about 800 persons were present.

NEW WHITTINGTON.—The same journal reports an open-air meeting on Wednesday, the steps of the Baptist chapel serving as a platform. The Rev. James Browne, of Bradford, and Messrs. Ingham and Hardy, of Sheffield, were the speakers, and they were listened to by an attentive and appreciative audience of about 250 persons. The Rev. Mr. Lewis presided, and a resolution was passed unanimously in favour of disestablishment and disendowment.

SWINTON.—On Thursday evening an open-air meeting was held in the Market-place, Swinton. Mr. E. Barker presided. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. James Browne, B.A., of Bradford, the deputation from the society; the Rev. J. T. Lealie, and Messrs. E. B. Jenkinson and Smart. The resolution in favour of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church was unanimously adopted.

BEIGHTON.—On Friday evening a meeting was held at Beighton, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. James Browne, B.A., of Bradford, and Mr. J. Hardy, of Sheffield. The resolution in favour of disestablishment and disendowment was carried unanimously. Mr. Carnall presided.

BOLSOVER.—On Saturday evening a meeting was held at Bolsover, Derbyshire. A resolution in favour of disestablishment and disendowment was

proposed by Mr. J. Hardy, Sheffield, seconded by Mr. D. T. Ingham, and supported by the Rev. James Browne, B.A., of Bradford. On being put, it was carried unanimously. Mr. J. Muscroft, Sheffield, proposed a vote of thanks to speakers and chairman which was also carried. Mr. C. Hinde presided.

This week Mr. Fisher is lecturing at Aylesbury and the neighbourhood. Next week Mr. Kearley will be in Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

Dr. MacLagan was on Thursday enthroned Bishop of Lichfield.

THE BISHOPRIC BILL.—Mr. Cowen has given notice that, on the motion for going into Committee on this Bill, he will move:—"That in the opinion of the House it is undesirable, so long as the Episcopal Church continues to be established by law, to increase the number of bishops."

LEO XIII.—A correspondent at Rome writes:—"A Scotch physician long resident in Rome, coming out from an audience of the Pope the other day, said: 'Never have I seen such a change in any human being, unless produced by some physical illness. Cardinal Pecchi was a tall, erect, well-knit figure, his presence was imposing, his gesture commanding, his voice sonorous and vibrating. Leo XIII. is a bent old man, his hand shakes as with palsy, his voice is hoarse, and the glance of his eye is uncertain and suspicious.'—The Pope is reported to have addressed a private letter to each of the Sovereigns of Europe, pointing out the evils of the present state of society, and saying that, as the Papacy finds itself struggling alone against the general subversion of order and morals, the Pontiff makes one more appeal to the Sovereigns to put themselves in accord with him. Should that appeal fail he believes the time has come for making common cause with the peoples, in order to save them from ruin and to preserve the faith."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT KENSINGTON.—A writer of gossip in the *Court Circular* states that Monsignor Capel has resigned the rectorship of the so-called Catholic University College at Kensington, London. Those who knew anything about the matter, says the writer, have long foreseen that the whole thing must inevitably collapse. Started at an immense expense, with highly-paid professors of standing, an imposing show was made, which induced some to believe that a promising institution had been started. But from the beginning it has been little more than a matter of spending money. The writer is not sure whether the students outnumber the professors and tutors or the professors and tutors the students, but there is not any great difference either way. The few students have been treated, as children in small families generally are, with every indulgence. The institution was not remarkable for discipline; and as Monsignor Capel is not a University man himself, he probably found it rather beyond his power to mend matters.

SCOTTISH CHURCH STATISTICS.—While the State Churchmen of Scotland are asserting, with fond belief, the numerical supremacy and equality of their Church, and while their friends in England deprecate inquiry into that subject, some enlightening and suggestive statistics have appeared in the Scottish journals. Coming from an entirely unprejudiced source, and not being intended to bear upon the Disestablishment question, they are of singular value. They are the statistics of Sunday-schools in Glasgow, contained in the forty-first Annual Report of the Glasgow Sabbath School Union. We quote them as they are given:—

|                          | No. of Churches | Scholars on Roll | Average Attendance | Attending Church | Collected for Missions |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Established .....        | 70              | 22,722           | 17,765             | 6,140            | £634 18 4              |
| U.P. ....                | 60              | 24,298           | 18,165             | 11,187           | 1,164 14 4             |
| Free ....                | 69              | 25,216           | 19,037             | 11,518           | 1,112 9 2              |
| Wesleyan Methodist ..... | 10              | 2,388            | 1,610              | 980              | 290 5 6                |
| Congregational .....     | 12              | 4,029            | 3,055              | 1,478            | 154 7 1                |
| Baptist .....            | 5               | 1,290            | 823                | 418              | 47 1 7                 |

Here the Established Church has not one-third of the total number of Protestant Churches; not one-third of the total number of scholars, or of attendances, not a fifth of the number attending Church, and does not collect one-fifth of the total amount given for missions. With facts so patent as these—and they are only representative—where, truly, could be the use of inquiries and commissions?—*Liberator*.

THE HOME REUNION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society, the object of which is to promote union among Christians at home on the basis of the National Church, was held on Friday, at 7, Whitehall, the offices of the Church Building Society, under the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester. The report stated that twenty diocesan secretaries had been appointed; that conferences had been held at Ipswich and Salisbury with Nonconformists, and meetings held elsewhere. Much interest was being shown in the society's work, and a breakfast of the friends and supporters would be held at the Sheffield Church Congress. The Bishop of Winchester said that they all desired unity, and to attain it there must be some fundamental principles, and those were the old Catholic truths of the Gospel and the Apostolic framework of the Church. Given these two things they might open their arms very wide indeed. They did not desire a mere wooden uniformity,

but that unity which is co-existent with variety, leaving a great amount of individual freedom. Where there are life and zeal, allowance must be made even for extravagance, and if Christian hearts overflow with love and fervour, other Christian hearts must bear with some of its manifestations. The Church of England has always had sobriety as one of its great characteristics, and probably that was why it had commended itself to the sober Saxon character; but it had not made sufficient allowance for an overflow of zeal. The speakers included Lord Nelson, Canon Erskine Clarke, Mr. J. Trevarthen, and others; and at the close of the meeting the Bishop of Louisiana gave some striking facts as to the way in which, in his distant diocese, the Presbyterians were drawing near the Church, using her Prayer-book, and even begging that no alterations may be made in it, regarding the Church, as one Presbyterian minister said, as "the chronometer among the watches."

#### Religious and Denominational News.

##### LONDON CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

A Conference of the members of this Union in connection with the Church Aid Society was held yesterday evening in the library of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy in the chair.

The Conference having been opened with prayer and praise, the CHAIRMAN said the object of the meeting was to consider the duty of the Conference to London and the duty of London to England. London was a country condensed into a city, having a population of some four millions, which was equal to the entire population of Scotland, double that of Norway, and equal to the respective populations of Sweden, Holland, and Belgium. Comparing London with those kingdoms would give an idea of the immense work to be done in this city. Four Londons would comprise the entire population of that great country which the large heart of the Prime Minister had just adopted as the foster-child of England—"Hear, hear," and laughter)—for Asia Minor now contained a population of sixteen millions, although formerly it was immensely greater. They were assembled not to represent the East, West, North, or South of London, but all London together, old London and that new London that was pushing into the fields and out into the country on all sides. In former times he had pleaded for East London during times of distress, and when cholera raged there. It was a much misrepresented district, and certain writers in the newspapers spoke marvellously of it. One said that Aldgate pump was the boundary of the two Londons, East and West, each having specific characteristics and distinct classes or races of inhabitants. He could assure them, however, that the Congregationalists of East London were as warm-hearted and zealous in promoting the cause of Christ as any others. It was not the East that had derived benefit from the Congregational Union, but rather the fashionable suburbs, because if the latter had not been cared for they would have grown up into such heathenism as was found among the well-to-do people, shopkeepers, and those who rented houses at £50, £80, or £100 a year. As regarded the whole of London, the East had derived very little benefit from the Union, but gratitude, of course, looked forward to future benefits. The secretary had dug up among the Congregational records a paper which had been read before the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1853, and he would call attention to some figures appearing in that paper. Taking the metropolis as a whole, there were then 669,000 additional sittings required to accommodate 58 per cent. of the population (Mr. Mearns would state the number now required), and 669 additional places of worship to accommodate 1,000 persons each. The ancient City of London had accommodation for 81 per cent. of the inhabitants, or 33,000 more than could attend at one time, but, taking the municipal and the Parliamentary city together, there was a deficiency of 18,700 sittings. Going beyond the City there was a deficiency in Southwark of 50,000, in Lambeth 83,000, in Bloomsbury 93,000, and in the Tower Hamlets 174,000, and in Shoreditch there was only provision for 18 per cent. of the inhabitants. They had been apt to look upon Islington as a land of Goshen, but even there 26,000 sittings were required to accommodate 58 per cent. of its inhabitants, while Bethnal Green lacked 26,500 sittings. He would now call upon Mr. Mearns, the secretary, to address the meeting.

The SECRETARY said that by giving the results of recent statistics he should present the strongest possible claim for London. He had no wish to present the dark picture of London if a bright one were true, and he had no desire to exalt one denomination at the expense of another. Their object was to ascertain what was being done by all denominations, in order to see what remained to be done by Christians in each district. The Registrar-General up to Midsummer, 1878, estimated the population of Smaller London at three millions and a-half, and of Larger London (including twelve miles round Charing-cross) four millions and a-half. The entire population of the United Kingdom was estimated at 33,881,966, so that London included more than one-eighth of the number, and comparing London with England and Wales, they had considerably over a sixth of the entire population to act upon. The actual



increase of the population from 1877 to 1878 was 82,468, and for that increase church accommodation should have been provided to the extent of 47,831. In order to provide accommodation for 58 per cent. of the new population, there ought to have been provided forty-eight churches to hold 1,000 each, but the actual increase in all the churches in London had only been to the extent of 20,000. In Smaller London, comprising twenty-eight districts, the Church of England provided accommodation for 578,958, the Free Churches for 508,868, and putting those numbers together there was accommodation for 1,082,826 persons. To provide accommodation for their 58 per cent. there ought to be accommodation for 2,074,836, the deficiency being nearly 1,000,000. One thousand churches to hold 1,000 persons each, were now required to provide accommodation for 58 per cent. of the population. What was their relative position to the Church of England and the other denominations, and their share in the responsibility? If the deficiency were spread over the several denominations, they must take an eighth of the million, or 125,000, as their fair share of the deficiency in smaller London, or 150,000 in Larger London, which meant that they must provide accommodation for 48,000 people. In order to keep pace with the population, they must build six new churches every year, each capable of holding 1,000 persons. There were twenty-three more Congregational churches in 1878 than in 1856. In fact, they had increased at the rate of two churches a year—one-third of the proper rate of increase required to meet the demands of the new population. The Baptists, with two-thirds of the strength had gained nearly as many sittings as the Congregationalists, and the Wesleyan Methodists with less strength, but having fully organised plans, and, owing to the great impetus given by Sir Francis Lycett, had increased their accommodation beyond that provided by the Congregationalists and Baptists, although the latter made a point of building a large chapel every year. Dr. Kennedy had spoken about the east, but he (the secretary) wanted to speak about both east and west. He had carefully compared and found that in the west the district Congregationalists provided 2·8 per cent. of the accommodation, in the east 3·1, and in the north 4·8. They were strongest in the north, next to that in the City, but worst in the west. In Kensington the Church of England provided more accommodation than all the Free Churches. There the Congregational increase since 1865 had only been one-fifth of what it should have been for the increase of the population. In Chelsea the relative position of matters was even worse. In the eastern districts, however, the Free Churches provided more accommodation than the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) They had had fewer applications from the East of London than any other, and he hoped that would long be so, because their strength was much more wanted in the West. With reference to the attendance compared with the accommodation, in the east the churches would hold many more than attended. One-third of the places provided were not occupied. The Congregational Union existed to supply spiritual wants, and had done as much as it was enabled to do. The income last year was 2,000*l.*, of which nearly 1,200*l.* was applied in supplementing ministers' salaries and evangelising work in the east. That, however, was not the whole of the work. As to the six new churches every year, as each cost about 1,000*l.* if in a proper position, it was obvious 2,000*l.* would not buy six new churches, and if 10,000*l.* were added to the income, that could not only be expended properly, but a great deal more. The Union wished to do what the churches enabled them to do, and his object was to point out what really was required to be done. He then detailed the steps which had been adopted for the building of six new churches last year, at Sidcup, Highbury, East Dulwich, Camberwell, Beckenham, and Lewisham. There were now three sites for churches before the Union, all of them important, but requiring much larger sums than could be devoted to them, and united effort was required to supply the deficiency. If he had not made out a good case it was his fault, not the fault of the case. The question was whether each man and each church would take its own share of the responsibility, and whether so doing would not stimulate the zeal of many others. He trusted this Union was composed of men like the 50,000 men of Zebulon who desired to make David king, who were described as men that could keep rank and were not of double heart. If they were so, and were tired with heavenly enthusiasm in this great work, they could look up and say, "Awake, O north wind, come thou south wind and blow upon our garden that the spices may flow. Let our beloved come into his garden and eat of the pleasant fruit." (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he had previously intended to refer to the death of the Rev. Samuel Martin. Although since the Union existed he had not health nor strength to take part in the work, they might be quite sure his heart was with them. It was impossible to hear him without being brought into sympathy with the Master and the Master's work by his loving speech.

The Rev. A. HANNAY then addressed the assembly with regard to the Home Missionary and Church Aid Societies. He wished the statistics presented by the secretary should be fully and fairly grasped by the Congregational body, and made the subject of deliberation. He would not touch the

Church Aid question, except so far as it bore upon London work. Anything which promoted the efficiency of the London Congregational Union was carrying out the objects of the Church Aid Society, and anything which gave emphasis to that society also carried out the objects of the Union. Every sixpence contributed to the London Congregational Union was so much contributed to the Church Aid Society. He would not suggest whether they should send their gifts to him or to Mr. Mearns, but if any of them were framing their wills, the gifts intended for home missionary and church aid purposes ought to come to him and not to Mr. Mearns. (Laughter.) He suggested that deacons in their several churches should form an auxiliary for the London Union, and get some one who in an earnest, intelligent, and obstinate way would make that auxiliary his hobby. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe in auxiliary committees, but he did believe in an earnest, spiritual-minded man or woman taking it up and making it his or her work for the Church. The late Mr. Jay had said he did not believe in committees, and that if there had been a committee to build the ark, Noah and all his family would have been drowned. (Laughter.) In all arrangements for collections, after considering what strictly related to the individual church, which was the first claim, the next claim was this great rolling London—morally rolling under their very eyes. Let this claim for the spiritual wants of London (for meeting which the society was organised) be recognised as the first, and he did not care which came second or third. (Hear, hear.) That meant he did not care then, but at another time he would speak of other things. Questions would arise as to the various missions, but as to what was intended from the collections to be given to the home missions and British missions, he would say, let it come to the Congregational Union this year as the best way of meeting the case. Church aid, church planting, and home missionary work in London was formed a national question, and if so understood, men who had previously given 5*l.* would give 50*l.*, because they would know it was not dealing with merely a district such as Lancashire or Yorkshire, or even London only, but with the whole problem of English life. The Churches of Christ were losing ground in London in comparison with the population, and in relation to the influence of a worldly spirit. What was true in London was true in wide England over, and the statistics given by Mr. Mearns as to London would apply to every great city in the kingdom. It was not a question of denominational credit or extension or number of churches, but a question whether England was to be mastered and won by the Christ who had shed his blood for it, and whether, with all the freedom of the ministry and the generations of liberty at their back, when every man could go out into the highways and preach the Gospel to his fellows, Christianity was going to use the influence it had previously exerted upon the people. Men had heard of the distant heathen nations and given large sums to evangelise them, but the time was come when they must look more closely at the heathenism of England—(Hear, hear)—and gifts, such as the darkened nations had never had from England, were demanded now for English evangelistic work. From 1865 to 1878 we had not kept up the relative proportion to the Established Church, the Baptists, the Wesleyans, or the Presbyterians. Why should there be any shrinkage in the relative proportion of work done by the Congregationalists to that done by those other denominations. They had no greater money resources and no greater claims made on them for Christ's sake than the Congregationalists had, but they understood the requirements of the present and were meeting them, and the Congregationalists were not meeting them. That was the truth of the whole matter, and there should be a truce to all denominational jealousies. (Hear, hear.) It was a question whether in the sight of Christ we were doing our work. The church-aid business was for the time put in the back ground, as they had now to deal with London. A few friends had met the previous evening, and some of them said what they would be willing to do with this object for the next four or five years. Mr. Hannay then read a long list of subscriptions which those friends had undertaken to pay for the next four or five years. That was a very good opening, and he hoped the subject would be earnestly taken up, and that the friends present would devise liberal things, and give their names for what sums they could, and go away happier men than they came. There was, however, a deeper question than money gifts connected with this matter, that was, where are the ministers to come from, and the men who will go forth to the work fired with the true evangelistic spirit, consecrated to the service, and to grapple with the demon which seems to be taking possession of English life? Doubtless there are such men who can work for Christ in this way, but where are they to come from? A true and pure revival of spiritual religion was wanted, and when that came there would be a flow of power to engage in the strife for the cause of Christ, and if we were faithful He would not be found wanting. (Loud applause.)

A GENTLEMAN in the body of the library suggested that the statistics compiled by Mr. Mearns should be printed, and brought to the notice of the members of every church.

Mr. HADLAND observed that it was important that churches should be built, but the question was

why in many of those already existing, supplied by excellent ministers, there was so great a paucity of hearers. If the churches were to be filled greater care must be taken of the young. (Hear, hear.) When especial care was taken of the young in the neighbourhood the church was almost sure to prosper. In many places where the lower and destitute classes lived the people would not come to church or chapel, and said they could not come and sit down with silks and satins. From long experience he had found that if you wanted such people to hear the Gospel you must go to them. In two of the very worst neighbourhoods in London—Kent-street and the Mint, in Southwark—forty years ago it was not safe to go down them, but such had been the change effected by training the young and taking the Gospel to the people, by establishing mission-rooms there, that any respectable female could pass down those streets with perfect safety. Let ministers look after the young people of their own congregations, and found mission stations in the worst neighbourhoods. If young children were got into the habit of hearing the Word of God, singing hymns, and attending Sunday-schools in their teens, and in their manhood and womanhood have formed the habit of attending Divine worship, there is great hope of Divine grace taking possession of their hearts. The church founded by Rowland Hill, and nursed by James Sherman, owed its prosperity to those means more than to any other.

Mr. J. SPICER said he had for some time devoted Sunday evenings to speaking to congregations on the subjects which had been dealt with. With reference to the statistics which had been laid before the meeting he had felt almost crushed with the weight of his responsibility in these matters, but he expressed his gratitude to the friends who had rallied round, and by their words and deeds of kindness made them feel they were having their moral support and hearty sympathy. If the work were to go on and they were to take their share in providing for the spiritual wants of the people, there must be throughout the churches a degree of holy enthusiasm such as had not been seen in the past. London was so large that it was difficult to understand its wants. The work London had to do in the present day seemed stupendous, for there was not a country in the world with which it had not some connection, and if all the men in this city were Christian men, an enormous influence for good would be exerted in every quarter of the globe. After referring to the good effect of Sunday-schools, he concluded by saying that self-sacrifice should be exercised rather than stint their labour or their gifts for the work of making known the Saviour's love, and he invited those present to record their willingness to make some sacrifice in His service.

Mr. WATKINS (of Brentford) and Mr. COLLIER (of Camberwell) made some remarks in reference to the subjects brought before the Conference.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL (who was received with applause) said two facts must be borne in mind. It was said that there was not adequate provision in places of worship, but there was really much more of such provision than was actually utilised by the people. The problem was how to get at the people outside. There was a large class of persons in England and the same class in Scotland, and Wales, and Ireland, who did not go to church—a large number would not cross the threshold of a church. Invite them as much as you liked they were still outside. The question was how to get at them. It was painful at this Conference to refer to one's own work, but he had begun as an open-air preacher, and he had forty years' experience of it, and frequently, after preaching inside, he had preached to 500 outside during six months of the year. In the course of that time several thousands would remain outside to hear the Gospel and learn how they may be saved. That was a mode of getting at the people without the slightest cost, and open-air preaching could be done by any one and at any time. He advocated that course wherever a church had an open space in front of its own freehold, and the police would rarely interfere with those who remained on the pavement. A large mass of the very people who would not come inside a church will frequently listen to the Gospel in the open-air, where there is, of course, good ventilation, and they do not feel compelled to stay longer than they pleased.

Mr. BOARDMAN, of Stratford, endorsed the views of Mr. Hannay, and earnestly advocated a higher degree of spiritual thought and action in the members of the churches, and so come back to first principles.

The Rev. J. C. HARRISON referred to the success which attended the labours of the Rev. Adolph Monod, of Lyons, in the direction which the previous speakers had indicated. They must band together to spread the Gospel first in their immediate localities, and then diffuse it all over London and the country. They had evidently been losing ground, but by union that might be regained. If the churches could be made to feel a sort of enthusiasm on the subjects brought before them, a very great work might be done in London. In all the churches there were individuals who did a great deal, but when they were gone the rest were miserable. A great deal had to be done, and much depended upon individual action, by inviting those to church who were not in the habit of attending a place of worship. A tremendous responsibility rested upon the churches which they had not yet realised, but they must do so if they would be faithful to our Lord and Saviour.



The proceedings were brought to a close with prayer and the evening hymn.

The Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, of Manchester, is now supplying the Rev. Dr. Scudder's pulpit at Brooklyn.

Mr. Spurgeon has greatly recovered from his recent illness, and was able to preach at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Sunday.

Forty-five bishops preached in metropolitan churches on Sunday, and all save five were colonial or American.

The Rev. J. Ed. Flower, M.A., of Basingstoke, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Addison-street Church, Nottingham, and expects to begin his ministry there on Aug. 25. Mr. Flower will continue the general secretaryship of the Hants Union until the annual meeting in October.

MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE.—The Committee of Investigation that has been appointed to examine the affairs of Milton Mount College consists of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. T. Scrutton, London; E. Grimwade, Ipswich; W. H. Conyers, Leeds; F. Wells, Chelmsford; W. Crossfield, jun., Liverpool; A. Allott, Sheffield; the Rev. Dr. Raleigh; the Rev. Professor Harley, Mill Hill; Mr. G. F. White (chairman of London Missionary Society), chairman.

ESHER-STREET, UPPER KENNINGTON-LANE.—The church at Escher-street celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the settlement of their pastor, the Rev. J. Marchant, on Tuesday, July 1. Tea was provided by the ladies of the congregation for a large number of friends, after which a public meeting was held in the church, presided over by Samuel Figgis, Esq., chairman of the Congregational Union of Surrey. After a brief statement had been made of the work of twenty-one years, congratulatory addresses were delivered. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. P. Tiddy, and very able stimulating speeches were made by the Revs. C. Clemance, D.D., J. P. Gledstone, secretary of the Surrey Union, J. Foster, D. A. Herschell, Allen T. Edwards, Incumbent of St. Phillip's Church, W. Telfer, G. M. Murphy, and the Rev. P. J. Turquand, who rendered great service in presiding part of the evening, and in bringing the choir of York-street with him. With votes of thanks to the ladies and friends who had so tastefully decorated the schoolroom, and so abundantly furnished the provisions for the tea, and to York-street choir, one of the most interesting anniversaries ever held at Escher-street closed.

STOCKPORT.—A well-attended tea and public meeting was held on the 5th inst. at the Congregational Church, Wellington-road South, Stockport, in connection with the retirement of the Rev. Absalom Clark, after a pastorate of thirty-one years. James Leigh, Esq., occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of neighbouring ministers and other gentlemen. After a suitable address from the chairman, Mr. H. Higinbotham, J.P., in the name of the church and congregation, presented Mr. Clark with an address expressive of their profound regret at his resignation, and their heartfelt gratitude for his lengthened services and Christian earnestness and zeal. It was stated that during his ministry the congregation had increased fivefold, and the church from fifty-five to 186; that a new place of worship had been erected at a cost of about 6,000l., and also a large Sunday-school upon which 2,000l. had been expended. With the address was a beautiful purse containing 262 new sovereigns and a half, which Mr. Higinbotham presented to Mr. Clark as an expression of the public esteem in which he was held. Eulogistic addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. Thompson, D.D., of Manchester, Mr. John Ogle, Mr. J. Burtinshaw, and the Rev. R. Stephens; and Mr. Clark, who was received with great cordiality, having responded in a feeling address, Mr. W. Leach, on behalf of the ladies, presented Mrs. Clark with a beautiful silver épergne as a memento of their love and esteem. Other addresses were delivered by the Revs. S. Hooper, W. A. Blake, A. Wilson, &c.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meetings of this Association were held at Lewisham Congregational Church (the Rev. J. Morlais Jones, pastor), on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 9 and 10, under the presidency of the Rev. George Martin, of Lewisham High-road. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Hope Davison, formerly of Chatham, now of Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, from 1 Cor. xv. 24-28; and at the close of the public service the communion of the Lord's Supper was observed. An address was given by the Rev. George Martin, and prayer offered by the Rev. R. Laver, of Maidstone, and the Rev. A. Turner, of Ashford. The business meeting was held on Wednesday morning. A formal resolution was passed agreeing to confederation with the new "Church Aid and Home Missionary Society," and other resolutions altering the county modes of working to accord with the arrangements of the new society. A resolution was proposed in relation to the localisation of the *Christian Penny Magazine* as a county magazine, "That at the close of this year the connection with the *Christian Penny* shall cease." Decision upon this matter was, however, deferred for further consideration. A valuable, timely, and searching address was delivered by the chairman (the Rev. G. Martin) on "The World's Want and the Church's Desire," and grants in aid were voted to eight Evangelistic stations and fourteen assisted churches. In the evening the annual public meeting was held, Moses Jackson, Esq. (the chairman

elect), presided. Reports were given by the Rev. R. Tuck, B.A., secretary of the Association, and by the Rev. A. Turner, secretary of the Debt Extinction Fund, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Geddes on prayer meetings, A. Rowland, LL.B., on Sunday-schools, T. Jeffreys on attendance on worship, and R. Hobson on aggressive work.

THE LATE REV. SAMUEL MARTIN.—THE BURIAL IN ABNEY PARK CEMETERY.—In our last number we were able to give a short paragraph relative to the funeral service held on Wednesday morning in Westminster Chapel in connection with the decease of its honoured senior minister, on which occasion the Rev. Joshua C. Harrison delivered a touching address. About twelve o'clock, while the organist of the chapel was playing the "Dead March" in *Saul*, the coffin containing the remains of Mr. Martin was borne from its temporary resting-place to an open hearse outside, by which it was conveyed, being followed by a large number of private carriages, to Abney Park Cemetery. The route chosen was that of the Embankment, Clerkenwell, and Stoke Newington, and the procession reached its destination about half-past one. The Earl of Shaftesbury and many others were in the chapel, but many members of the congregation of both sexes, besides those who rode in private carriages, had in the interval found their way to the burial-ground, and not less than 500 persons were assembled round the grave, which, it may be added, is situated in what is known as "New Walk, K 9." Prominent among the mourners were five sons of the deceased. On the brink of the place of sepulture stood, side by side, the Dean of Westminster and the Rev. J. C. Harrison, each wearing a black gown. The service connected with the interment was performed almost entirely by the Dean, and comprised nearly the whole of the Burial Office of the Church of England, read with great distinctness and with sustained power and emphasis which must have carried the words to the ears of all present. After the solemn formula, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God," &c., which accompanies the casting of earth upon the lowered coffin, the Rev. H. Simon delivered a short address, and the Dean having resumed at the succeeding words, "I heard a voice from heaven," continued reading to the end of the service, concluding with the benediction.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.—The annual *fête* of the Village Home, for orphan, neglected, and destitute girls, was held on Wednesday in the grounds of the Home, Barking Side, Essex, and was attended by a numerous company. The Home is in connection with Dr. Barnardo's institutions of the East-end Juvenile Missions, and at present provides for the maintenance of 282 girls, but it is hoped that when the original scheme is completed there will be accommodation for 600. Each of the detached cottages contains from fifteen to twenty inmates, who have a matron over them, called "mother" by all the members of her adopted family. The principal business of Wednesday's proceedings was to open new and make an addition to the existing Homes. The Earl of Aberdeen presided, and the Lord Chancellor sent word that he would have been present but had to attend a Cabinet Council. On the platform were Lady Cairns, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, King George Pepple, of Bonny, and his secretary, the Liberian Minister, Mr. Stevenson A. Blackwood, Dr. Barnardo (the hon. director), and others, and behind were ranged the children of the Home. Dr. Barnardo made a brief statement, in the course of which he said that the Home contained a large proportion of children of widowed mothers, who were unable to feed, much less to give education to them. The chairman then addressed the assemblage, making an appeal for additional funds. The cost of the maintenance of each child was 16l. a year, or about half what it would be in a workhouse, and the institution did great service in training girls for domestic service. The company then adjourned to the village, when Lady Cairns and the Dowager Duchess of Manchester proceeded to declare eleven newly-built cottages open for the occupation of the children, who, with their "mothers," at once entered and took possession. The Earl of Aberdeen then proceeded to lay the foundation-stones of three cottages, called Hyacinthe, Eaton, and Beehive. It was stated by Dr. Barnardo that this last cottage will be built by the contributions in pennies and halfpennies of the children of the country generally.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE IN BRADFORD.—The preliminary proceedings of the Conference will commence on Wednesday next, when the stationing committee will meet at Eastbrook. This committee is composed of about fifty members representing the various districts of Great Britain, and to them is assigned the task of preparing a provisional draft of the stations of the ministers for the ensuing year. It may be remembered that the principle of itinerancy is adopted in the Methodist Connexion, no minister being permitted to remain in the same circuit more than three years, and the number of annual changes in the various pastorates is therefore somewhat large. As a rule, arrangements are made beforehand, and it is astonishing with what general acquiescence the final decisions are received. A list has been published of the names of ministers and laymen attending the Conference, with the names of their hosts. Upwards of four hundred ministers will be entertained, many in Bradford, others in Shipley, Bingley, Keighley, Halifax, Ilkley, and Huddersfield, the railway companies having made provision for tra-

velling at a reducing rate to and from the places adjacent day by day. Among the 240 lay representatives are many names common as household words in Methodism, some of which also have a wider fame. There are four members of Parliament, one baronet, one knight, thirty justices of peace, three mayors, several ex-mayors, the ex-Provost of Edinburgh, two who have served in the shrievalty of London, one Q.C., and about half-a-score who have taken academical degrees. It remains yet to be seen what measure of public interest may be inaugurated by the Conference. A large portion of its time is necessarily consumed in the administration of the varied and increasing departments of the Connexion. Besides matters affecting the ministry, there are the Home and Foreign Missions, educational and chapel affairs, the theological institution, and many other subjects which have to be reviewed and legislated upon. The questions immediately pressing upon the Connexion are the need of a fourth theological college, the want of schools for middle-class education, and relief for the fund for the education of ministers' children. A list of public services has been published, from which it appears that Dr. Punshon will preach at Manningham on Sunday morning next, and that the pulpits of all the Wesleyan chapels in the town will be supplied for three Sundays by various ministers of reputation, including Dr. Pope, Dr. Rigg, Bishop Bowman, E. E. Jenkins, B. Gregory, Dr. James, &c. On Monday next the Fernley Lecture will be delivered at Eastbrook, and no doubt the large edifice will be crowded to its utmost capacity to hear the Rev. G. Olver, B.A., whose subject, "Life and Death," is purposely chosen in reference to one of the most perplexing controversies of the day, which has been discussed in numberless sermons, pamphlets, and reviews. Preparations are being made at Eastbrook Chapel for the Conference sessions, and the new and beautiful suite of schoolrooms will be available for the committee.—*Bradford Observer*.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The recognition of the Rev. Samuel B. Driver as pastor of Albion Congregational Church took place in the above chapel on Wednesday evening. A social meeting, very numerously attended, was held in the lecture-room, and at seven o'clock the public meeting was held in the chapel, the body of which was well filled. The chair was occupied by the senior deacon, Mr. A. Barling, and the proceedings having been opened with singing and prayer, the Chairman gave some particulars relative to the past history of the church, and the circumstances which brought about the choice of Mr. Driver, late of Hitchin, as the successor of the Rev. S. March, now of Worcester. He expressed great satisfaction at the settlement that had been made, and in the name of the church gave Mr. Driver a hearty welcome. Mr. Driver further explained the course of events that had led him to Southampton, and the religious principles that would be the basis of his ministry. The Rev. S. March read a letter from the deacons of his church at Worcester, which contained warm expressions of satisfaction that the friends at Albion Chapel had at last been suited with a minister. Mr. Gatworth, one of the deacons of Mr. Driver's church at Hitchin, bore testimony to the loss the church at Hitchin had sustained through the resignation of Mr. Driver, and congratulated the Albion Church on the sound judgment they had shown in choosing such a man as their pastor. The Rev. W. Cuthbertson said that Mr. Driver's removal would be a great loss to the Herts County Association. The Rev. A. Hannay, who was cordially received, made a very interesting speech, in the course of which he urged that the true doctrine of the ministry and of the Church lay very near to the doctrines of the Gospel in their bearing on the Church's development and its true health. He ventured to think that some of the heavenliest impulses that ever came to man had been perverted in their influence on other men by the fact that they came to minds which were labouring under erroneous conceptions of the Church and of the ministry. In the great Oxford revival, for instance, of thirty years ago, light from heaven struck the minds of John Henry Newman and Edward Pusey, than whom there were no two nobler Englishmen, none as to the inner and deeper substance of their lives truer Christians. It was light from heaven that strung the lives of those men while yet young to the noble strain of teaching to which they gave themselves. But what was the result? They now had John Henry Newman mumbling prayers in the Oratory at Birmingham, and Edward Pusey the ringleader of the Ritualism of England which was threatening to throw a great part of the educated mind of this country into the arms of the Pope. Whence this corruption of the celestial influence? Because it came to minds filled with mediæval notions about the Church and the ministry, and the system, corrupt almost at its fount, came forth a turbid and yellow stream, instead of being bright and crystal. After prayer by the Rev. J. E. Flower, of Basingstoke, addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. B. Stribling and Mr. Cox, of the Above-Bar Chapel, whose minister, the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, was unable to be present.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts will commence on Monday evening, August 5.

A biography of Charles James Fox will be contributed to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" by Mr. W. Fraser Rae, the author of "Wilkes, Sheridan, Fox; the Opposition under George the Third," and other works.



## SHOREDITCH TABERNACLE.

ON or about OCTOBER 1st the MEMORIAL STONES of the above Place of Worship will be LAID.

The Committee are very thankful to the Christian public for their generous help to the present, and beg to make one more Appeal. The need of a large place is very urgent; for, while we have a Church of 900 Members and a Congregation of 2000 now worshipping in the Shoreditch Town Hall of an evening, our present Chapel seats only 600.

The New Tabernacle is to seat 2000, and will cost about £8000, towards which we have £4000 promised. The Committee are anxious to open the new building free of debt.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Pastor, Rev. W. CUFF, 5, Palestine Place, Cambridge Heath, E.; by the Treasurer, Mr. J. Harverson, 10, Well Street, Hackney, E.; by the financial Secretary, Mr. Geo. Boggis, 14 and 15, St Swithin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.; or may be paid to the account of the "Shoreditch Tabernacle Fund," at the London and County Bank (Shoreditch Branch) London, E.

### NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

#### PRIZE DAY.

The Annual Gathering of the Parents and Friends of the above School will be held on TUESDAY, July 23, 1878, at which EDWARD GRIMWADE, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Company), will preside, SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P., will distribute the prizes, the Rev. E. R. CONDES, M.A., of Leeds, will address the pupils, the Rev. EDWARD WHITE, of London, will address the parents, and other ministers and gentlemen will take part in the proceedings. To commence at 12.30.

A Cold Collation will be provided for ladies and gentlemen in the spacious playroom, at which the Chairman of the Company will preside.

Tickets for the luncheon should be obtained early of Mr. Boardman, Bishop's Stortford.

Convenient trains run to and from London and Cambridge and the neighbourhood.

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| Italian Language ...         | Prof. FERRERO, L.L.D.          |
| Ancient and Modern History   | Dr. KEMSHEAD, Dulwich Coll.    |
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| Physical Geography ...       | Prof. SEALEY, King's Coll.     |
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Argus."—His third letter is unavoidably held over till next week.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1878.

### THE WEEK.

THE Congress of Berlin is now an historical event. It lasted just one month, and the credit of preventing open ruptures among the Plenipotentiaries and smoothing down asperities mainly belongs to Prince Bismarck, and to his insistence on difficult questions being settled by the parties most interested by means of private conferences outside the Council Chamber of the Radzivil Palace. In the later sittings of the assembly there was a serious conflict of opinion relative to the cession of Batoum, which was eventually decided in favour of Russia. That port is to be "essentially," instead of "exclusively," commercial; a change of phrase which implies that Batoum may now be fortified at the pleasure of the Czar. The scene at the closing sitting on Saturday, when all the Plenipotentiaries were present to sign the Treaty of Berlin, was very striking, and the proceedings were wound up by a grand banquet at the Royal Palace given by the Crown Prince. This morning the provisions of the Treaty are published in full as a Parliamentary paper. They differ little from the versions previously made known, but we withhold an analysis of this important document till our next number.

On Monday the British flag was hoisted in the Island of Cyprus, the inhabitants of which are quite willing to accept a change of masters that is likely to prove beneficial to themselves. Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a large staff, is expected there in a day or two in the quality of High Commissioner of Cyprus, and for a time at least, the native Indian troops will occupy the island. That the acquisition will be an enormous cost to this country cannot be questioned. The climate is not for the most part healthy, but the resources of Cyprus are said to be capable of much development, and it will for a time become a favourite field for the application of British capital.

The irritation on the Continent, caused by the cession of Cyprus and the revelations of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, is gradually subsiding. The French Press, while still vexed at Lord Beaconsfield's *coup de théâtre*, acquiesce in the special position assumed by this country; and are the more reconciled to the new turn of events, as M. Waddington has obtained a written engagement from our Plenipotentiaries that England will not take any independent action as regards Egypt, and will respect the interests of France in Syria, and especially in the Holy Places. In Italy matters are taking a more serious turn. While the action of the British Government is severely condemned, the aggrandisement of Austria has provoked a popular movement in favour of the annexation of the Italian Tyrol, and deepened the general sympathy with the claims of Greece—a sympathy which may assume a practical shape should the Porte obstinately refuse to carry out the recommendation of the Berlin Plenipotentiaries for a rectification of frontier in the interests of the Hellenic kingdom. We shall probably before long hear more of the dissatisfaction of the Italian people at the results of the Congress.

The British Plenipotentiaries have been received with great demonstrations of welcome on their return from Berlin. On landing at Dover yesterday afternoon, amid a great concourse of people, the Prime Minister was presented with an address from the Corporation referring to the "eminent services" he had

rendered to the nation, which address his lordship generously said was equally applicable to his colleague Lord Salisbury, adding, "We have brought you peace, and we think we have brought you peace with honour. I trust that they will now be followed by the prosperity of the country." At Charing-cross the welcome given to the Plenipotentiaries was on a more imposing scale. There was a select body of spectators and hosts of personal friends at the decorated station, where the flags of all nations were flying, and the arrangements much the same as on the arrival of crowned heads, though the greeting was more hearty. Outside, along the route from Charing-cross Station to Downing-street, there were great crowds of people, especially in Trafalgar-square and also in front of the Foreign Office, where Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury alighted. Surely no one could dispute the genuineness of the popular welcome accorded to their lordships, the incidents of which are barely compressed into five columns of the *Daily Telegraph*! Yesterday evening's demonstration will hardly fail to have some effect upon Parliament. To-morrow night Lord Beaconsfield will make a statement as to the results of the Congress from his place in the House of Lords, after which the leaders of the Opposition will decide upon their course of action relative to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. If they believe the reception of last evening to be a true reflex of national feeling, there will be hesitation and divided councils. We hope for better things, and trust that steps will be taken to bring about that thorough discussion of the Treaty of Berlin and the Supplementary Convention which will place matters in a clear light before the country, and lead to such vigorous action as the circumstances demand.

After to-morrow's Ministerial statement and the next Cabinet Council, some definite information will probably be forthcoming as to a dissolution of Parliament. It will be seen from the remarks of our correspondent in the gallery, that, while there is no reliable information on the subject, those who ought to know most scarcely expect an early appeal to the country. All seems to turn upon the decision of the Prime Minister, who may be tempted to regard an early general election as likely to be most favourable to the prospects of his party, or, on the other hand, many shrink from paralysing the industry of the country for some months to come by taking that course. Patriotism and party pull in different directions, and who will say which course will be taken when Lord Beaconsfield has to give his fiat?

The state of Parliamentary business is not such as to cheer the Government. According to tradition—for we suppose a revolution would hardly be adequate to keep country squires at Westminster after grouse shooting had commenced—Parliament must rise by August 12, little more than three weeks hence, and there is business enough to occupy the House of Commons till at least the first of September. Several nights of this short interval will undoubtedly be occupied in discussing the Treaty of Berlin and the Convention of Constantinople. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, hesitates as yet to face the disagreeable facts. On Monday the right hon. gentleman made a statement—perhaps the first of several—relative to the business of the session. He hopes to carry with resolution the Cattle Diseases and Intermediate Education (Ireland) Bills, and speaks with less resolution of the Bishoprics, Territorial Waters, Admiralty and War Office, and Enclosure and Irish Statute Law Bills. But the sanguine or irresolute leader of the House of Commons still stands by the Highways Bill, and will not yet resign the Valuation Bill. In fact, Sir Stafford Northcote hesitates about that "Massacre of the Innocents" which certainly impends, and should not be delayed. Meanwhile he has persuaded the House to surrender to the Government the remaining Tuesdays and Wednesdays of the session. Has he made his peace with Messrs. Parnell and O'Donnell?

Another night was lost yesterday through the folly of the Government on the Cattle Plague Bill, as is concisely explained by the *Daily Telegraph* :—

The Government moved that the House should go into committee, in order to adopt a resolution stating that the money needed under the bill for salaries and compensation for slaughtered home-grown cattle be taken out of a fund voted by Parliament for these purposes. This was regarded by many as an attempt to tie the hands of the House, so that they could not be laid sacrilegiously on the compensation clauses of the bill when these came up for consideration in detail. A great many members were quite willing to let the Government move the House into committee, provided they were assured they were not to be precluded from pressing forward other compensation schemes than those contemplated by the resolution. But they were told that no such assurance could be given, and hence arose a prolonged obstructive debate, varied with the usual dilatory motions. Some members want to provide compensation, not, as the Government propose, out of the Imperial taxes, but out of local rates. Others said they would raise the money by a poll tax on cattle. Others, like Mr. Cowen, declared that compensation must not be granted for slain cattle merely, but also to corporations that had been at the expense of erecting or maintaining buildings for carrying on the foreign live meat trade, wherever the bill was found to destroy this trade, and so inflict damage on these corporations and their property. In fact, an appalling vista of "indirect claims" opened itself up to view, and possibly this made the Government determined to shut them out by tying the House down to a resolution whose narrow terms excluded every proposal save compensation for slaughter and a money vote out of the Consolidated Fund. Such an arbitrary method of dealing with the borough members and with the House, whose freedom of action as regards taxation was indirectly struck at, could have but one result. Many valuable hours were wasted, and Government gave in after all. They are to propose a new resolution to-day which will define the compensation fund as money provided by Parliament, "or otherwise," and will describe its application in terms which would admit of its satisfying any claims that might come to be payable under any Act that may be passed this session dealing with cattle disease.

This was not the sole difficulty which troubled Ministers in respect to this embarrassing bill. It is held by many eminent men in Parliament—though opinions widely differ—that the concession which had been made to Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal for admitting live cattle in cases where no infection can be proved, may be claimed by France and Germany under "the most favoured nation clause." While the Government contest the accuracy of this dictum, they are evidently perplexed. As the *Times* remarks :—"The danger of thus creating a French, an Austrian, or a German grievance is not insignificant at a time when Protectionist politicians in all Continental countries are endeavouring to break up the treaty obligations which unite us with the great States of Europe." This knotty question was to come up for further consideration at to-day's sitting of the House of Commons.

At a Conference held at the Memorial Hall yesterday, in connection with the London Congregational Union, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Church Aid Society, some very interesting statistics relative to the provision for public worship in the metropolis—which have, we believe, been a long time in preparation—were made public by the laborious secretary of the Association. For this purpose London has been divided into two areas. The larger, which takes a radius of twelve miles around Charing-cross, contains an estimated population of not less than four millions and a half. Smaller London, including twenty-eight registrar's districts, with a population of three millions and a half, has provision for public worship for a little over a million, while if 58 per cent. of the population went to church or chapel double that accommodation would be required. In other words, there is a deficiency in the Lesser Metropolis of not less than a million sittings. What proportion of this is actually required by the population is not stated, but we fear existing places of worship are, for the most part, very far from being filled on Sundays. Of course, we cannot here enter upon the many interesting questions suggested by Mr. Mearns' statistics. It may suffice to state the further fact that of the actual accommodation in London proper, 578,958 sittings are provided by the Church of England, and 508,868 sittings by religious bodies outside the Establishment—a proportion about the same as in 1867, when a similar inquiry was made, and the results recorded in these columns.



## SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday Night.

The triumphant return of Lord Beaconsfield to-day has reopened once more the question of dissolution. A curious feature of this phenomenon of the recurring rumour of a dissolution is that people who are actually in a position to know disclaim all knowledge of grounds for the expectation. I have had an opportunity of personally conversing on the question with gentlemen on both sides of the House whose official position gives them the earliest opportunity of knowing precisely how the matter stands. Sir William Dyke and Mr. Rowland Winn positively declare that they know nothing of such intention, whilst Mr. Adam and Lord Kensington declare their belief in this absence of intention. On the part of Ministers the element of uncertainty in the case is Lord Beaconsfield. Of course a great deal will depend upon the view he takes, and possibly on Thursday some communication may be given of his intention. Pending that, we have nothing but rumours, and these are of the most unprincipled and absolutely worthless character. Amongst them is the statement audaciously put forward with much circumstance by one of the Press agencies, to the effect that Lord Hartington is about to start on an election tour. There is no truth whatever in this report. The circumstantial manner in which it has been put forward has given much annoyance to Lord Hartington and those who work with him. The story about the meeting of "dukes" is on the face of it an invention; and it is not well invented, as a consideration of the names mentioned will show. I may also add that the statement which appeared in the *Daily News* of yesterday, to the effect that the leaders of the Opposition have arrived at the decision to move a resolution hostile to the Ministerial policy, is at best premature. The leaders of the Opposition have arrived at no decision. They are waiting, like sensible people, till they have before them the papers, and hear what the Prime Minister has to state. It will be time enough then to come to a decision and draw up a resolution.

Nevertheless these constant and recurring rumours of dissolution make hon. members uneasy, and bring about various resolutions as to standing and retiring. There will be an unusually large number of retirements, and the new Parliament, whenever it meets, will be largely composed of new faces. I hear of many new candidates, and I may mention one, because his candidature has a special political importance, and is particularly interesting to Nonconformists; I refer to the candidature of Mr. E. F. Davis, of East Kent. Mr. Davis is not known in political circles in London, but there is a great deal of talk about his candidature in the lobby. It is regarded as an unusually bold step that a man, who though I understand he is a large owner of property in Kent, is not what is known as a "country man," should come forward and attempt to wrest a seat which Tories have held through many generations. At the outset Mr. Davis's enterprise was regarded as scarcely serious. But according to reports which reach the watchful ears of the whips, Mr. Davis is not only in earnest, but very much in earnest, and has already succeeded far beyond anticipation. It is understood that he has secured the Nonconformist vote, and that he is prepared to go the full length of the Liberal programme. This is the first time that the Nonconformist vote has been directly appealed to in this constituency, and it will be interesting to watch its effect. The struggle in East Kent will be one of the most important that the general election will bring about, and should Mr. Davis win the seat, he will have gone beyond the boldest expectations which six months ago any Liberal formed.

We have time to talk about these things in the House, for up to to-night matters have been exceedingly dull. On Thursday the Irish Sunday Closing Bill came on for the penultimate stage. But this has long ceased to be an interesting question. As the O'Connor Don stated yesterday, fifty-four hours of the session have already been devoted to its consideration, and it has now come to be a question of physical competition. Even from this point of view the element of uncertainty was absent; for the supporters of the bill being themselves well versed in the habits of obstruction, and commanding an overwhelming majority, were sure to win in the end. This the opponents of the bill acknowledged by suddenly collapsing at three o'clock in the morning, after loudly threatening to sit up all night. But the bill has yet to be read a third time, and, according to present appearances, there is not too bright a prospect of success. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks it is

"rational" to ask for further opportunities, and will avoid the grave mistake of leaving the question open for another session. It might now be settled at a single sitting without much loss of time to the Government, if they on any night agreed to suspend any discussion upon which they were engaged at midnight, and take up the Sunday Closing Bill. The supporters of it are quite prepared to sit out the opponents, and thus it might be got through. I understand that this is the plan that will be followed.

On Friday the Highways Bill was advanced a stage, being got through committee, and last night the Irish Education Bill was read a second time, after a debate for which, as far as I know, it is impossible to find a precedent in modern Parliamentary history. The Irish members, elate with the munificent gift of a million sterling, vied with each other in applauding the bill. Mr. Gladstone approved it, as carrying out his own policy, and no one opposed it but Mr. Charles Lewis and Mr. Newdegate, who beheld the scarlet woman behind the interesting figure of Mr. James Lowther, who has charge of the bill. To-night the Cattle Plague Bill has been on, and for the first time for many weeks the Government has been faced by a real Opposition. It is hardly necessary to say that it was not led from the front Opposition Bench, but from below the gangway. Mr. Joseph Cowen, as champion of the large boroughs, claimed the right to raise in committee on the Compensation Bill, which precedes the main measure, the question for compensation for such towns as Newcastle-on-Tyne, which will suffer by the practical desolation of their costly markets. The Government stood by their clauses through many hours, being quietly and calmly faced by the Opposition, which, without any show of temper or any boast of obstruction, stood in the way. At length, it being nearly nine o'clock, the Government accepted their beating, and granted what they had through nearly four hours persistently refused. After this the committee was resumed, but very little progress was made, and the Government are very uneasy at the prospects of the bill.

## Correspondence.

## PSEUDO-LIBERALS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I was very glad to read the very able article which recently appeared in your paper concerning a notorious traitor in the Liberal camp—Sir N. M. de Rothschild, and I was in consequence all the more surprised to see that your correspondent "Argus" passes over without a word another M.P. of the same description—I mean Mr. W. H. Foster, who represents Bridgnorth, Salop. This gentleman is, according to "Dod" and your correspondent, a Liberal; and "Argus" even seems rather to congratulate Bridgnorth on returning him, but on reference to the recent Division Lists, one must conclude that he is "Liberal" only in name. Not to go beyond this Session, we find "W. H. Foster" among the constant supporters of the Disraelitish policy on the Eastern Question; voting with ministers on the County Franchise; supporting the Government on the Cattle Plague Bill; and absenting himself from the House rather than give his vote to Mr. Osborne Morgan. I see Sheffield is endeavouring to oust Mr. Roebuck; you yourself suggest that Aylesbury should attempt to get rid of Sir N. M. de Rothschild; surely one more might be added to the list of renegades to be expelled as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

C. H. T.

July 12, 1878.

## THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Many of your readers on their way to various places on the Continent will doubtless pass through Paris, and inspect the great Exhibition now being held there. Allow me, through your columns, to invite them to visit the Salle Evangelique (in front of the principal entrance to the Palais du Trocadéro).

At the Paris Exhibition, in 1867, the Council of the Alliance were invited by the then Imperial Government to erect a building within the grounds of the Exhibition itself, and to use it for international Christian meetings, and for such other religious purposes as the Council might determine. We have not succeeded in obtaining the same liberal concession on the present occasion, but the Salle Evangelique has been erected, and occupies a

most eligible situation close to the main building, on the Place du Trocadéro, where international conferences are held, and fraternal fellowship and co-operation are promoted among Christians of various nations.

Every morning (except Sunday) a meeting for united prayer, in English, is held at ten o'clock. On Tuesday and Friday mornings, at eleven o'clock, there are united services conducted by ministers of various churches, British and American. Every afternoon (Sundays included), at three and five o'clock, evangelistic meetings are held in the French language, superintended by the Rev. R. W. McAll. On Sunday mornings at eleven, and in the evenings at eight o'clock, there is Divine worship, under the direction of the Colonial and Continental Church Society. In addition to the larger hall, there is a room adjoining, capable of holding fifty persons, where visitors will find religious periodicals, and facilities for writing letters.

Christians, of whatever country, will be cordially welcomed, and it is hoped that the opportunity thus afforded for Christian intercourse and usefulness in making known the Gospel of the common salvation will strengthen the bonds of Protestant and Evangelical union which it is the object of this society to promote.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES DAVIS.

Evangelical Alliance, 7, Adam-street, Strand,  
London, July 9, 1878.

## THE CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In your last week's issue appeared the following remarks upon Mr. S. C. Hall's monthly miscellany entitled *Social Notes*: "We are glad to see in the present number a well-deserved hit at that 'English Inquisition' the Charity Organisation Society." Now I really doubt, Mr. Editor, whether you are glad to see anything of the kind, and I should like to see a disclaimer of your responsibility for such a sentiment. Mr. Hall has many eccentricities, and among them a frantic horror of anything and everything with which the Charity Organisation Society is connected. Having discovered one or two instances of what may or may not have been over-repression of mendicity of the begging-letter type, Mr. S. C. Hall has erected a battery of tracts, from which smoke is always issuing against the persecuting machinery, as he deems it, of the Charity Organisation Society, and these "Social Notes" are now being pressed into service to carry on the same warfare.

I happen to know that the Charity Organisation Society is worthy of all the support that can be accorded to it. It may have happened occasionally, and it may happen again, that officialism may hinder the free flow of the benefits of the society to those who apply for them, and it certainly has happened that those who do not apply to the society, but to a tender-hearted and indiscriminate alms-giving public, are followed by reports, more or less uncomplimentary, from the agents of the society *Hinc illa lachrymæ!* But as a working member of one of the branch committees in a very poor district of the metropolis, I can assure your readers that many hours in each week are spent by the members of that committee in considering how best they may lighten the burdens of the poor which have been made known to them through this channel. It is true they do not give support to the families of drunkards, nor to able-bodied idlers, nor can they provide new boots and a new suit of clothes for all the children who are kept from school for lack of them; but they have been enabled for some years past to give timely aid to those temporarily out of employ, or laid aside through illness, or hard pressed by exceptional circumstances, to no inconsiderable extent. Letters to hospitals, convalescent homes, recommendations to servants' institutes, loans of mangles, sewing machines, surgical instruments, money, grants in aid of emigration, or during sickness—instances of help accorded in such ways as these occur every week, and I am sure that thousands of the poor are thankful for the help they have received from the Charity Organisation Society. If they cannot do more than they do, it is because the society is not adequately supported. But surely this is no reason for attack; rather it behoves all who believe in the efficacy of such work to hold out a helping hand, and bid us "God-speed!"

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MIALL.

London, July 16, 1878.

[The reference referred to above occurred in our notice of the magazines, and unfortunately escaped editorial revision, or it would have been struck out—the expression being entirely at variance with the views more than once expressed in leading articles relative to the Charity Organisation Society.—ED. NONCON.]



## THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

On Wednesday the seventeenth sitting of the Congress took place. It lasted four hours. The Plenipotentiaries are stated to have ratified the resolutions of the committee with regard to the frontiers near Batoum, and disposed of several other questions of detail. One of the *Times* correspondents says that the final decision respecting Batoum is that the place is ceded to Russia on condition that the harbour be devoted to commercial purposes. A large portion of the Mussulman population in the neighbourhood remains under the government of the Porte. The exact line of frontier is to be settled by special commission. The *Daily News* correspondent says, however, that the revelation of the Anglo-Turkish alliance has compelled Lord Beaconsfield to yield to Russia on all the disputed points about Batoum. The Russians will control the Lazes and receive the town of Olti, and only accept a vague general engagement, which is not to be embodied in the Treaty, not to fortify Batoum. It is further stated that at Tuesday's sitting Russia moved that Congress should determine upon a mode of carrying out its votes in case of improper delay, but the motion was rejected. It was simply resolved (says a *Times* telegram) that the ambassadors and consuls of the various Powers in Turkey should be charged by their respective Governments to watch over the execution of such clauses as their Governments should draw their special attention to. The material portion of the work of the Congress being then concluded, the reading of the text of the Treaty of Peace commenced. Nearly fifty articles of the Treaty were read and agreed to before the adjournment took place.

The eighteenth sitting on Thursday lasted nearly four hours. Lord Beaconsfield was again absent on account of indisposition. The Congress terminated the reading of the treaty. It was decided to recommend to the Sultan that a Financial Commission should be organised for the examination of the financial resources of Turkey, and to take care that the interests of the creditors of Turkey are not ignored by the Ottoman Government. The Congress also resolved that a Commission appointed by the resident Ambassadors at Constantinople should go at once to Mount Rhodope to inquire into the situation of that district, where the Bulgarians are committing atrocities on the Mussulmans. The Commission will, it is stated, prescribe, or, if possible, take the most energetic measures to put an end to this state of things. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the Congress decided on exempting Serbia and Roumania from the payment of the tribute long in arrears from them, and entirely abolished their tribute. The International Committee entrusted with the supervision of the resolutions of the Congress will, according to the same authority, fix the amount of the tribute Bulgaria will have to pay. The question of the Straits was also definitively settled by purely and simply maintaining the *status quo ante*, and by expunging all clauses of the San Stefano Treaty inconsistent therewith.

The Congress, contrary to expectation, held another sitting on Friday, from which Lord Beaconsfield was absent. A number of formal details and slight alterations in the wording of the treaty were disposed of. The document contains about sixty clauses.

## CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS.

On Saturday the Berlin Congress held its twentieth and final sitting, the proceedings having lasted exactly a month. All the Plenipotentiaries were present in full uniform as at the opening sitting, and duly and solemnly affixed their signatures to what will henceforth be known as the Treaty of Berlin. The ceremony was opened by Prince Bismarck thanking the Plenipotentiaries for their zeal evinced in promoting a pacific result of the debates, and for the assistance they had kindly given him in accelerating the prompt and satisfactory despatch of business. Dwelling upon the mutual concessions made, the Prince regarded them as a good omen for the future, and was fain to hope that the conciliatory attitude assumed by all parties concerned would have permanent results for the consolidation of peace. The seven copies of the Treaty, printed on parchment and bound in red morocco leather, were then placed on the table and signed by the Plenipotentiaries, the seals having been previously affixed by the secretaries. Princess Bismarck, Countess Bismarck, and a few other ladies looked down upon the ceremony from a box in the hall, while Herr von Werner, the painter, whose brush is to perpetuate the Congress, sat at the table with the Plenipotentiaries. The rule observed as to precedence of signatures was that in the copies of the Treaty intended for each Power, that Power appears first in order, the others following alphabetically, according to the names of each country. Thus, in her own copy, Germany is placed first, whereas she is second in all other copies, the word "Allemagne" taking precedence in alphabetical arrangement. England appears as "Grande Bretagne," that is, fourth on the list, except on her own copies, where, of course, she stands first. Six copies of the Treaty written on paper, in addition to the bound one, will be sent to each Power for exchange after ratification. After the Treaty had been signed, Prince Bismarck delivered an address, in which, after a few introductory sentences, he said:—

Gentlemen, at the moment of our separating I do not hesitate to affirm that the Congress has deserved well of Europe. If it has been impossible to realise all the aspirations of public opinion, history in any case will do

justice to our intentions and our work, and the Plenipotentiaries will have the consciousness of having, within the limits of the possible, restored and assured to Europe the great benefit of peace, which was so seriously in jeopardy. The result cannot be diminished by any criticism of which party spirit may inspire the publication. I entertain a firm hope that the European understanding will, with the aid of God, remain durable, and that the personal and cordial relations which have been established among us during our labours will strengthen and consolidate good relations between our Governments. I once more thank my colleagues for their kindness towards me, and in retaining the impression of this profound gratitude I close the last sitting of the Congress.

Count Andrassy then rose, and proposed a vote of thanks to Prince Bismarck for the services he had rendered to the Congress. All the Plenipotentiaries joined in this vote, and the Prince having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated, the final sitting having occupied nearly an hour. When the Plenipotentiaries left the Palace there was a large concourse of people waiting outside to profit by the last opportunity of seeing the diplomatic celebrities. The *Times* correspondent says:—"Prince Gortschakoff was carried downstairs. Lord Beaconsfield seemed in good health, and looked grave and gratified as he entered his carriage to drive to the Crown Prince's Palace. M. Waddington had a private interview with Prince Bismarck after the sitting."

In the evening the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess entertained 170 persons, including the Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadors, Envoys, and entire diplomatic staff, at a grand banquet in the White Hall of the old Schloss. All the Princes and Princesses of the royal family were present, but the *Daily News* says that the Earl of Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff were absent during the banquet. After the second dish His Imperial Highness rose and proposed the following official toast:—

The hopes with which a month ago, in the name of the Emperor, I greeted the illustrious statesmen assembled in Congress have been happily realised. The work of achieving peace, so much desired by Europe, has just been crowned by their efforts. As interpreting the feelings of my august father, I rejoice to render homage to the wisdom and the spirit of conciliation which have brought about this great result. The understanding which has just been established will be a new pledge of peace and public weal. The assistance of Germany is secured beforehand in all tending to assure and preserve these great blessings. In the name of His Majesty, I drink to the health of the Sovereigns and Governments whose representatives have signed, on this memorable date, the Treaty of Berlin.

All present at once rose and solemnly responded to the call of His Imperial Highness.

## THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION AND CYPRUS.

The cession of Cyprus to Great Britain was proclaimed on Thursday by the representatives of the Sultan, and Mr. Baring immediately afterwards, as stated yesterday, took possession of the island in the name of the Queen. The proclamation, it is stated, was well received by the inhabitants. At Constantinople, also, the announcement of the convention is said to have given satisfaction.

The British flag was hoisted at Larnaca, Cyprus, on Monday morning, by Admiral Lord John Hay, who acts as governor until the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley. From Malta we learn that General Ross and his staff will proceed with some of the native troops to Cyprus this week, and the rest will follow when the steamers return.

Sir Garnet Wolseley left London on Saturday morning, accompanied by his staff, en route for Cyprus, by way of Brindisi, at which port he has embarked for the island. He was accompanied by Sir Adrian Dingle, Crown Advocate, to assist him in the organisation of the Government there. All the Indian troops at present in Malta will be removed to Cyprus, and will embark for the island to-morrow. It is said that the sum which will be set down in the estimates as the cost of military establishment at Cyprus, should the contemplated force of 10,000 men be kept up, will be £1,000,000 sterling per annum. On the other hand, it is stated that Cyprus is to be garrisoned by a comparatively small body of European troops, supplemented by a force of local militia. The stay at Cyprus of the Indian contingent will be only temporary, nor is it in contemplation to maintain permanently in the island any force of native Indian troops. The pay of Sir Garnet Wolseley at Cyprus will, the *Central News* understands, be 5,000*l.* per annum.

An official statement was published on Friday at Constantinople to the effect that in virtue of the treaty for the British occupation of Cyprus, England engages to pay the Porte annually the sum of 150,000*l.*, being 30,000*l.* in excess of the present revenue from the island.

The *Debats* after reflection is resigned to the English treaty with Turkey. While describing the diplomatic proceedings of Lord Beaconsfield as unusual, unlooked for, and incorrect, such as Europe may well complain of and France regret, it thinks time would be misspent in lamentations. It is after all better that England, an essentially Liberal Power, politically and commercially, should be preponderant in Turkey than Russia. The *Debats* would gladly have seen some other Power associated with England, but for various reasons neither Austria nor Germany, neither Italy nor France, were in a condition to accept the mission. The *Debats* yet hopes that Austria may in European Turkey play a part analogous to that of England in Asiatic Turkey. The *Temps* discerns in the agitation the last traces of the old leaven of jealousy against England, but it cannot

see that French interests are in any way attacked. No doubt the acquisition of Cyprus augments the preponderance in the Mediterranean of England, which already possessed Gibraltar and Malta; but France does not set up to be her rival as a naval Power. England is not a conquering and aggressive nation. The *Temps* regards her as a Power from whom France may expect much and has nothing to fear, and thinks friendship with England more necessary than ever. The *Liberté* chides some of its contemporaries for the spirit of Chauvinism which they have displayed, and points out that, events having deprived France of the position she formerly held in the East, it would be idle to declaim against England because she had taken it up.

Beyond the *Diritto's* expression of surprise and pain that England by her acquisition of Cyprus should have sunk so far below the England who nobly gave back the Ionian Islands, the Ministerial Press of Italy maintains a singular reserve as to this detail of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty. If only because Cyprus was once a valued possession of the Venetian Republic, and King of Cyprus was one of Victor Emmanuel's titles, some comment on the island's transfer to England might have been expected. The non-official press, both moderate and Ministerial, is more outspoken. England's acquisition of Cyprus, and ignoble abandonment of Greece, produce the very worst impression. The *Italie* sees in it the confirmation of all that has been said on English egotism and sordidness. The *Capitale*, in a well-written leader, comments in a similar strain.

## THE OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The agreement between Austria and Turkey with regard to Bosnia is said to be concluded. The entry of the Austrian troops will take place a week after the signature of the Peace Treaty. The Austrian occupation of Bosnia is expected to commence on July 19. General Philipovich, the commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops, has arrived at Vienna to make final arrangements. A *Times* telegram from Belgrade states that since the decision of the Congress became known in Bosnia the symptoms of disturbance and armed opposition to the occupation of the province by Austria are gradually disappearing. The *Daily News* correspondent at Rome says that the Vatican has instructed Monsignor Jacobini, the Nuncio at Vienna, to arrange measures with the Austro-Hungarian Government for bringing Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of the Curia. Bishop Strossmayer receives enlarged powers.

It is reported at Constantinople that a convention has been arranged between Austria and the Porte by which the latter accepts the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria engaging to prevent any future alliance between Russia, Montenegro, and Serbia, and to preserve order in Bulgaria between Mussulmans and Christians, even, if necessary, during the Russian occupation. This rumour has caused a certain astonishment among the Russians.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Most of the Plenipotentiaries left Berlin on Sunday. Prince Bismarck has gone to Kissingen, Prince Gortschakoff to Wildbad, Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg, Count Andrassy to Vienna, M. Waddington to Paris, and Count Corti to Rome.

Sir Lintorn Simmons and Mr. Kirby Green will be two of the British Commissioners for organising Roumelia.

The name of Aleka Paasha Vogorides is again mentioned in many quarters, a Berlin telegram says, as a candidate for the Principedom of Bulgaria. It is believed that he will satisfy both the Bulgarian and Greek elements, and will also be acceptable to Russia. A Vienna telegram, on the other hand, assumes that Prince Battenberg will be elected. He will enjoy the protection of Russia, and it is understood his election will have the approval of Prince Bismarck.

The Turkish Government has sent two ironclads to Prevesa, and eighteen battalions of troops to Volo. It is stated, however, in a Constantinople telegram that the Porte has not manifested any intention of taking any steps in opposition to the recommendation of the Congress in regard to Greece, and that the above measures are taken merely by way of precaution, to provide against the contingency of disturbances arising in the vicinity of the places mentioned.

A Bucharest telegram says that at a recent secret sitting of the two Roumanian Chambers M. Bratiano stated that the Government, while reserving the historical rights of the country to Bessarabia, had resolved to accept the Dobrukscha, which had been ceded to Roumania by the Congress; and that the Porte, after the official communication made by the Congress, was willing that that territory should be taken possession of by Roumania. M. Bratiano further declared that the Cabinet was resolved to carry out the decisions of the Congress in regard to the Jewish question.

A number of the Bulgarian inhabitants of Bourgas have sent an address to Mr. Gladstone, thanking him for his labours on behalf of their fellow-countrymen. In acknowledging the receipt of the address, Mr. Gladstone expresses an earnest hope that the provinces which have now been freed from Turkish rule will not be disgraced by a revival of the crimes which led to the fall of the Ottoman Power. It is bad, he says, that Christians should be oppressed by Mussulmans, but it is far worse that Mussulmans should be oppressed by Christians. Accounts are now, however, appearing which until confused place some portions of the Bulgarian and



Roumelian country under grave and even foul imputations. He therefore urges those who have signed the address to use all their influence to denounce and put down every tendency to use recovered liberties in the exercise of outrage and oppression.

It is stated that the Sultan has pledged his jewels to pay for 160,000 rifles which have been ordered from America.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that a great conspiracy against the Sultan has been discovered, and that more than fifty persons have been arrested in a house which had been indicated to the authorities by two of the conspirators. It is said that several people in conspicuous positions are implicated.

The *Agence Russe* says that all the Plenipotentiaries, before leaving Berlin, acknowledged the results of the Congress to be more satisfactory than was generally expected. The interests to be reconciled were so numerous and so conflicting that no party was entirely satisfied. This the *Agence Russe* regards as a proof of the impartiality and wisdom of the Congress. Two great facts are apparent—first, a real, practical, and durable amelioration of the condition of the Christian population of European Turkey; and, second, the reconciliation of England and Russia in the interests of peace.

At Naples on Sunday a great meeting was held to vindicate Italy's claim to the upper valley of the Adige, Trieste, and Istria. Telegrams were read from the cities of Trent and Trieste, declaring that Austria should have no peace till those Italian-speaking and Italian-born communities were united to Italy. A telegram from Count Saffi was to the same effect. Among the orators Signor Imbriani denounced the Congress as giving to Austria the provinces to which she had no claim, and withholding from Italy the provinces to which she had every claim. Signor de Zerbi, of the Right, pledged his party to combine with the Left in a war of revindication. Professor Bovio, deputy of the Left, said that the Congress was impotent to crush the principle of nationalities. The President, amid enthusiastic cheering, read a resolution condemning the foreign policy of the Ministry, and promising the co-operation of all Italians with their brethren of Trent and Trieste.

#### HOMES FOR WORKING GIRLS.

A home for working girls was on Wednesday opened at 88, St. John-street, West Smithfield. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided at a breakfast given on the occasion, and among those present were the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., Lord Kinnaird, the Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, Mr. George Hanbury, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. Sturge, Alderman Sir Robert Carden, Dr. Gladstone, Rev. Donald Fraser, Mr. R. C. Morgan, Mr. Middleton Campbell, and Mr. John Shrimpton. The chairman said there was at present a condition of things among the working girls in London which, if he could go into details, would shock all who heard him. To deal with this serious social question successfully it was not enough to give sums of money for the relief of cases of distress. These young people who so much needed help must be reached by personal influence, and if sympathy were given respectfully, as it should be, and without dogmatism, the class to which he referred might be effectually aided. He believed in small institutions; they were more manageable and more homelike than immense buildings. Institutions of this kind had been most successfully carried on for the benefit of working boys, and the necessity for similar homes for girls was even greater. In conclusion, he said he would challenge any two or three gentlemen present to go into partnership with him in starting another home for girls like this. The hon. secretary, Mr. John Shrimpton, said that within an area of a quarter of a mile round the home there were nearly 7,000 girls employed in various trades, and he knew that many of them would be most anxious to have the comfort and order and cleanliness of the home. It was hoped that the institution might ultimately be made self-supporting. There were nine bedrooms, with thirty-seven beds, a bath-room, sitting-room, and eating-room. A great deal depended upon the character and influence of the matron, and he believed that the committee had found a lady of Christian principles well fitted for the post. They now wanted some pictures, some library books, and a harmonium or piano, that the girls might find there a bright attractive place to spend their evenings in. Lord Kinnaird, hon. treasurer, said that the subscriptions and donations were only at present £788, and as the estimated cost of repairs and alterations, &c., amounted to £500, this did not leave a very large margin, as the expenses for the first year would be about £180. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., highly approved making these homes small. His experience in the administration of the Poor Law had proved to his mind that in all our great public undertakings our tendency was to make enormous machines which broke down because of their enormity. For his part he would never have another great pauper school created. No doubt they were admirably managed, but they sinned against the first principle of human nature. Mrs. G. S. Reaney urged ladies, and especially young ladies, to visit this home in an evening in order to show that sisterly sympathy which was more precious to the friendless and orphan girl than gold. Mr. Hanbury promised to give the home a harmonium. The chairman's challenge was taken up, and before the meeting separated £600 was subscribed to start another home, Mr. Morley giving £300. Mr. Sturge

promised £100 to open a smaller home of about a dozen girls, and a sum sufficient to pay the costs for a year. The secretary announced that a lady, who did not wish her name to be mentioned, had promised £1,000 to start a third home on a somewhat larger scale, which would form a sort of club for girls, where Bible-readings might be given and other efforts made to promote religious and moral culture.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of the City Liberal Association held on Monday, it was announced that Mr. Goschen would not seek re-election at the next dissolution, owing to his differences with the party on the question of county suffrage extension.

The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, formerly member for the Kilmarnock Burghs, has consented to contest the representation of Devizes at the general election in the Liberal interest.

At a meeting of the Stoke-on-Trent Liberal Five Hundred on Friday, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, of the Labour Representative League, was unanimously selected as the second Liberal candidate for the borough. The council had also invited Colonel Roden, Mr. Alfred Illingworth, Mr. Henry Lee, and Mr. J. S. Wright, but all declined, and Colonel Roden declared that he would stand against all comers.

Mr. George Crosfield, who had consented to stand for Warrington in the Liberal interest, has been compelled, owing to ill-health, to refuse the honour. Another candidate has not yet been named, but a meeting will shortly be held to decide upon the action the Liberal party will take.

A strong feeling is said to prevail among the Liberals of the western part of the Southern Division of Northumberland that Mr. Albert Grey should be invited to again contest the division at the general election. Many Liberal electors are desirous that the party should return him free of expense.

The Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley has written a letter denying the report that he intends to stand as the Liberal candidate for Marylebone. He says that he has never had any intention of standing for any other constituency than Oldham. He is a member of the Liberal Association in Marylebone, but he can only say that whether he gets into the House of Commons or not he hopes to stand by the Liberals of Oldham as they have stood by him.

#### THE TEMPERANCE FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Tuesday was the day appointed for the celebration this year of the Temperance Fête at the Crystal Palace—which, as it was omitted last year, was celebrated yesterday under the auspices of the Band of Hope Union, an organisation which has its ramifications in every quarter of the country, and which has now demonstrated its strength in the most unmistakable manner. By two o'clock on Tuesday forty-five thousand persons had entered the Palace, and at the rate at which they were then entering, the manager estimated that there would be at least sixty thousand persons. The day was fine, and we have not heard of anything that was calculated to throw a cloud over the brightness of a day such as has not been witnessed at the Crystal Palace for a long while. It is needless to say every preparation had been made to do honour to the event. There were athletic sports, there was a balloon race, and a display of the fountains; and in the evening a general illumination and the various shows, and sights, and amusements of the place were available for the temperance public, for whom for that day the taps were turned off, and no alcohol was consumed on the premises or at the refreshment-bars.

The principal attraction in the morning was a temperance meeting, presided over by Mr. John Cook, and at which the speakers were, in addition to himself, the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Jabez Inwards, and Mr. Raper; but the attendance was not large. The meeting was held at a comparatively early hour, and the visitors who had arrived were rather inclined to stroll about the Palace and inspect its wonders. At half-past two the concert took place, and Mr. F. Smith—whose labours in the cause have been priceless, having visited all parts of England for the purpose of preparing his choir—wielded his baton and summoned his hosts 5,000 strong. Their singing was very fine, and more than one of the songs were encored, as was the case in the evening when another choir of 5,000 voices performed, this time it being London and the district round that was more immediately represented. Previous to the second meeting there had been a second performance of bellringers and another public meeting presided over by Admiral Sir W. King Hall, who spoke of the importance of training the young for temperance work. He was followed by Canon Wilberforce, who was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and was loud in his regret that he had had so short a space of time allotted him for his remarks. He, however, expressed his sense of the need of a fierce conflict with the demon of intemperance, and ended by invoking the aid of the mothers of England in the good cause. Mr. Whittaker, an old favourite of the temperance public, succeeded, and was received with the usual amount of favour. Afterwards at a later hour, in the cool of the evening, there was another teetotal meeting, presided over by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and called together by the City of London

Temperance Society, and thus all tastes were catered for and the visitors from the country had a chance not only of seeing the Crystal Palace, and of meeting old friends and acquaintances, but of hearing and seeing some of the principal leaders of the temperance cause and of the Band of Hope Union. Of the latter, prominent on the platforms and elsewhere was Mr. Murphy and Mr. Stephen Shirley, the founder of the movement, which has now grown into an organisation of so extensive a character, an organisation which has only to put forth its summonses and the cry is, Still they come. Financially the meeting of yesterday was very successful, as the arrangement with Mr. Sawyer was that if only 30,000 came he was to receive 200*l.* as compensation for shutting up his taps and retiring from business in drink for the day, and if the number rose to 50,000 there was to be nothing to pay. The railway companies also did their best to meet the demands of the public, running excursion trains to London for one day or two or three as suited their customers. Most of the country visitors, however, present came from Hertford, Northamptonshire, Gloucester, Essex, and Suffolk, and the districts within a hundred miles of London. In the two choirs there were nearly 10,000 singers, all of them pledged abstainers, and the average abstinence of 7,214 of them taken at random was four years two and a half months. The committee of the Band of Hope Union are to be congratulated on their display of yesterday. It is a sign of the times when any public body can call together its friends and supporters to the number of 60,000. In his opening speech Mr. John Cook said he much regretted that the National Temperance League had discontinued their annual fête, and he was glad to see it revived by the Band of Hope Union, but he begged them not to regard that day as one of mere holiday-making and friendly converse and pleasant sight-seeing, but as the means of renewing their attachment to the temperance cause, and of girding up their loins for further efforts on its behalf. Such was the sum and substance of all the oratory of yesterday, and no doubt the result will be what the speakers desired. Divided as the temperance ranks are, the Band of Hope Union has particular reason to go on its way rejoicing; only if they have a fête next year it is to be hoped that there will not be quite so much to see and hear.

#### Epitome of News.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Marlborough House on Saturday afternoon to meet the Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice. The Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, with Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Princesses Victoria, Elizabeth, Irene, Alix, and Marie of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Her Majesty returned to Windsor shortly before eight o'clock.

Canon Barry preached before the Queen in the Private Chapel, Windsor, on Sunday.

Her Majesty and Court were to leave Windsor for Osborne this day.

A State ball was given at Buckingham Palace on Friday by command of Her Majesty. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck. The Maharajah of Johore, Prince Hassan Pasha, Prince Ibrahim Pasha, and the Rajah of Kuch Behar were also invited.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, in reply to the Lord Mayor of London, has stated that it will be convenient to him to attend the usual Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House on August 3.

Lady Holland had a garden party at Holland House on Monday from four to seven o'clock, when her ladyship was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, and several hundreds of other distinguished guests.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday visited Aldershot, accompanied by the Horse Guards' staff, and witnessed a sham fight, terminated by a march-past on the Fox Hill. The fight lasted about two hours. Sixteen thousand men, 2,500 horses, and 48 guns were engaged.

The *Daily News* understands that the leaders of the Opposition have decided to oppose the policy embodied in the convention with Turkey, and to take the sense of Parliament on the subject.

A dinner was given by the Farriers' Company on Friday night at the Albion Tavern, London, at which the Queen's health was proposed in the following terms:—"Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, Protectress of Turkey, Administratrix of Cyprus, and Empress of India."

The Press Association is authorised to state that there is no truth whatever in the statement that Lord Hartington is about to make an electioneering tour, and that a conclave has been held by "the Dukes of Argyll, Bedford, Devonshire, Somerset, Sutherland, and Westmeath, assisted by Earls Granville and Kimberley, with other minor peers." No such meeting has been held, and although it is probable that the Marquis of Hartington at some



remote period may visit his constituents at Radnor, the noble lord has no intention whatever of making an electioneering tour to Ireland and the North and West of England.

At the annual meeting of the Union Bank of Australia, on Monday, the chairman said there was every prospect of a bountiful harvest in the colony. The price of wool in Australia had improved, and as that was the staple article they had every reason to hope that the prosperity of the colony was assured.

The members of the Liverpool Peace Society, at a meeting held on Saturday, passed a resolution which, whilst it expressed satisfaction at the pacific solution of political difficulties which the Congress by this time afforded, deprecated in the strongest terms the assumption by the Government of territorial and other responsibilities which were sure to involve enlarged armaments and continued germs of international dissension, that might hereafter plunge this country into war.

At Lord's Ground on Saturday the Eton and Harrow cricket match was concluded. On Friday night both elevens had finished their first innings—Eton for 117, and Harrow for 119—while the latter, in their second innings had scored 130 for the loss of eight wickets. On Saturday an unexpected stand was made by Lawson and Leaf, and the second innings of Harrow did not terminate until a total of 224 had been reached. The Etonians in their second innings scored 206, and therefore lost a well-contested match by twenty runs only.

The match between the Australians and an eighteen of Werneth and Oldham was brought to a close on Saturday, the result being a draw. The Eighteen in their first innings scored 138, and in their second 117; while the Australians in their first made 125, and in their second had made 112 for the loss of seven wickets. At this point the Australians had three more wickets to fall, and they only wanted nineteen runs to win, but there was no time to finish the match.

The *School Board Chronicle* says that at Birmingham the experiment is about to be tried of a mixed school, in which boys and girls will be taught together in classes up to eleven years of age, and if the result so far should prove satisfactory the Board have it in contemplation to try the mixed school system up to fourteen years of age.

On Sunday the Grosvenor Gallery of Pictures was opened to the general public for the first time on a Sunday, and five hundred and sixty-three persons passed through the turnstiles. On Saturday there was a meeting of the Sunday Society held at Lord Dorchester's house to discuss the legal and other difficulties in the way of the proposed opening. Eventually it was agreed and Sir Coutts Lindsay undertook to open the gallery between two and three and six and eight last Sunday, and between six and eight on each of the two following Sundays.

The late Mr. Bolekow, M.P., has left in his will a bequest of 200*l.* to every elementary school in Middlesbrough not belonging to the School Board.

A Civil List pension of 50*l.* per annum has been granted to Miss Chisholm, daughter of Mrs. Chisholm, "the emigrants' friend."

Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., has left England for New York, for the benefit of his health. It is, however, understood that he will survey and report upon the ironclad known as the Stevens Battery at New Jersey.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and a great number of civic dignitaries from different parts of the country, opened the new winter gardens and pavilion at Blackpool on Friday. There was a grand procession through the town, followed by a banquet, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession.

Mr. Gladstone spoke on Friday at the annual meeting of the Charity Voting Reform Association, and dwelt on the necessity of effecting a reform in the existing system. He said he rejoiced to hear from the report that the society were making decided progress. Their cause was so strong that all that was required for its success was attention, and that they could not secure to a new subject in a short time. The right hon. gentleman moved a resolution recording approval of the efforts made by the society, which was seconded by Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., and carried.

At the "great Conservative demonstration" at Englefield Park, on next Bank Holiday, it is said that the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. Cross will be among the speakers.

The *Mark Lane Express* says that with the exception of a few light showers, the weather during the past week has been dry and seasonable, and the growing crops have made further satisfactory progress, in spite of the low temperature which has prevailed after sundown. The blooming time having passed under favourable conditions, wheat now looks strong and healthy. Unless weather of an entirely abnormal character supervenes, a fair average yield may be anticipated.

From reports of agricultural correspondents of the *Leeds Mercury* in reference to the present condition of the cereal and green crops, we learn that the hay crop is regarded as one of the most abundant known for many years. The grain crop promises well; turnips only lack rain, there being a general absence of fly; whilst potatoes, free from the disease which caused such mischief in the potato-growing districts of the country last year, promise an abundant yield.

On Friday afternoon a large meeting was held at Westminster Palace Hotel, in support of the move-

ment for establishing a college for the training and registration of women as teachers in the higher branches of the education of women. In the absence of Lord Aberdare, the chair was taken by the Rev. W. Rogers. The report showed that an appeal had been made to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to found classes, and was under consideration. About 4,000*l.* would be required to establish a training college, towards which the committee had in hand 800*l.* The report was adopted.

The shooting at Wimbledon has gone on very successfully during the past week amid most favourable conditions. On Friday the first stage of the Queen's Prize, which resulted in a tie for the silver medal between Sergeant Lamont, Queen's Edinburgh; Corporal Mullineux, 40th Lancashire; and Private Lowe, Queen's Westminster, who each scored 95 points. For the eight last places in the sixty, twenty-five each made 85 points. Mr. Lowe was, finally, the winner.

Up to Saturday the Hospital Sunday Fund amounted to nearly 21,000*l.*, or quite as much as was collected last year in the same interval. The managing committee hope that the sum eventually raised will reach over 25,000*l.*, the amount collected last year. The annual collection in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund was made on Sunday in the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of the dioceses of Westminster and Southwark.

The North of Ireland Orange celebrations passed off on Friday without serious disturbance. Demonstrations were held all over Ulster. An immense procession left Belfast for Lambeg, where a monster Orange meeting was held, presided over by Lord A. Hill Trevor, M.P. Nearly all present wore the decorations of the order, and banners and bands were numerous. A resolution was passed expressing approval of the home and foreign policy of the present Government. At Glasgow, during a procession of Orangemen, a disturbance occurred, several shots were fired, a Catholic had his ear cut off with a sword, sticks, pokers, shovels, and bludgeons were used freely, and between forty and fifty persons were injured. The police being powerless to quell the disturbance, the military were telegraphed for.

In connection with the Paris Exhibition there is to be an International Arbitration Congress at the Trocadéro on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September.

The French Budget Committee has reduced the estimates of expenditure for 1879 by about £800,000, and has resolved to effect reductions of taxation to that amount.

Two elections were held in France on Sunday, in Guinechamp, in the Côtes du Nord, and at Rochelle. In the former the Prince de Lucinge, the unseated Bonapartist, allowed his Republican opponent to walk over the course. In the latter, M. Fournier, also an unseated Bonapartist, was defeated by M. Barbedette, Republican. This brings up the strength of the Left in the Chamber to 380.

Hödel was tried on Thursday before the High Court of State at Berlin for the attempted assassination of the Emperor William on the 11th of May last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and maintained that he had only made an attempt on his own life. About thirty witnesses having been examined, who deposed that Hödel aimed and fired at the Emperor, the court pronounced him guilty, and sentenced him to death.

A special bulletin issued by the physicians of the German Emperor declares that the perfect recovery of His Majesty is delayed by loss of blood, want of appetite, and the terrible shock inflicted upon the nerves of the aged patient. His Majesty finds it difficult to walk, and, though all his wounds are healed, has not yet sufficiently recovered the use of his arms and hands to eat without assistance. It is, however, hoped that prolonged treatment will ultimately overcome the last lingering effects of the terrible blow. No more bulletins will be issued.

The following letter from Garibaldi has been received at Brussels:—"Dear friend,—The defeat of the priests in Belgium is the triumph of good in the world. We salute it with enthusiasm. Honour to the brave Belgians."

The young King and Queen of Italy paid a state visit on Thursday to Turin—the ancient capital of Piedmont. The enthusiasm is said to have been indescribable. The *Times* correspondent says:—"By daybreak the route leading from the railway-station to the Royal Palace had been converted into a continuous avenue of flowers. Festoons were hung across the streets from house to house, while elegantly-arranged draperies and rich hangings were suspended from all windows. Flags waved everywhere, and around the Piazzas were tall Venetian masts with banners flying. The three great front divisions of the portico of the railway-station had also been converted into a charming reception salon half under tent and half an open flower-garden. The progress to the palace could only be accomplished at a foot pace, with many stoppings. After reaching the palace, their majesties had to appear on the balcony several times before the populace could be contented, the enthusiasm reaching its height when the Syndic lifted the young prince aloft in his arms. Processions of trades unions and other societies, bearing flags, going to welcome their majesties, made the Via Roma almost impassable."

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are expected to pass through Berlin shortly on their way to Jugenheim.

The Shah has left Vienna for Persia, returning by way of Russia. Next year his eldest son is to make a tour of Europe.

The intended Orange celebration at Montreal on Friday collapsed, owing to the precautions taken by the authorities. They assembled in their hall, according to the programme, and came out with the intention of parading the streets, but the police, supported by the military, prevented a line from being formed, and an attack from the Catholic party; and some arrests were made, in order to test the legality of these proceedings.

The Alps last week were covered with snow, and at some points avalanches fell, as in April or May. The flocks have suffered from this sudden cold, and hoarfrost has injured the fruit-trees.

A letter from Brussels states that there has been a correspondence between the new Minister of the Interior and the Prince de Caraman-Chimay, which has led to the resignation by the Prince of the post of Governor of the Province of Hainaut. He belongs to the Clerical party, and was appointed by the last Ministry. In one of his letters the Minister says:—"From the first visit with which you honoured me, I have declared to you that the exceptional circumstances in which the Liberal party has arrived at power obliged the Cabinet to consider itself as invested with a mission of national defence against the unconstitutional pretensions of the Ultramontane faction; that in the accomplishment of this mission we require, in the first place, the concurrence of the functionaries of the political order; that in the first rank of these functionaries figured the governors; in fine, that the guarantee of this concurrence could result, in our eyes, only from an intimate accord in the object of Liberal policy, which is to defend everywhere on the constitutional domain the independence of the civil power." The Prince de Caraman-Chimay has also resigned the office which he held as President of the Belgian Commission at the Paris Exhibition.

### Miscellaneous.

The Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, of the London Missionary Society Mission in the South Pacific, in a visit last summer to every island in the Hervey Group, was astonished at a new church built by the natives of Tongareva. It is large and airy, built of blocks of white coral, seated throughout, with glass windows and a neat pulpit. It took the people three years to build it, working three days a week without pay, though they are in the deepest poverty, and reduced in number to about 300.

The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in their Report just issued, state that it is recommended to organise and despatch a special expedition, with the object of examining, by means of excavation where necessary, the shores of the Sea of Galilee, and the determination by this method of the sites of Capernaum, Chorazin, Bethsaida, and the other places on these shores associated with the New Testament history.

The Manchester papers announce that the sons of the late Sir Elkanah Armitage have signified their intention of founding four scholarships, of the aggregate annual value of 80*l.*, in connection with the Manchester Grammar School. The scholarships are intended as a memorial of the donors' father, who took a deep and active interest in all that concerned the development and prosperity of Bishop Oldham's foundation.

COUNTY VOTERS.—We would remind those of our readers who are possessed of the qualifications entitling them to vote in the election of representatives for any county division, that the last day for sending in new claims or making any alterations rendered necessary by change of residence is Saturday next, the 20th inst.

CYPRUS.—The Premier's novels are frequently supposed to give an insight into the noble lord's system of policy. Another illustration in support of that view is furnished by the recent annexation of Cyprus. Writing in "Tancred" thirty years ago, the present Prime Minister wrote as follows:—"The English want Cyprus, and they will take it as a compensation"; and again, "They will not do the business of the Turk for nothing." The news of the annexation created some excitement in trading circles of the metropolis. Already half-a-dozen engineers have started for the island, and an eminent publishing firm has despatched a well-known artist to take drawings of the principal places and objects of interest in the country for a forthcoming work which will deal exhaustively with the past history and present condition of Lord Beaconsfield's bargain. Several commercial houses are making preparations for sending out representatives to Lamaka, with the view of ascertaining what openings there are for British trade.—*Manchester Guardian*.

NOVEL PROVISIONS IN A WILL.—The will of Mr. Jacob Yallowley Powell, late of Netherwood Manor Park, Streatham, and of Lime-street, City, merchant, has been proved. His personal estate has, the *Illustrated London News* says, been sworn under 160,000*l.* The testator bequeaths to the Liberation Society 5,000*l.*; to Ebenezer Pritchard, deacon of the Baptist Church, Upper Norwood, 500*l.*, to be distributed among the societies and poor of the said church; to the Rev. Mr. Tipple, the minister of the said church, 500*l.*; and to five of his children, 100*l.* each; upon trust for his two nieces, 20,000*l.* between them, "but if either of them shall marry a minister of the Established Church, or a person holding any office or commission in Her Majesty's army, her interest in such bequest is to lapse and to go among eleven



charitable societies or hospitals" to which legacies of 1,000*l.* each are left. The testator directs that he shall be buried in unconsecrated ground.

**BIRMINGHAM AND MR. BRIGHT.**—On the 10th of August Mr. Bright will complete the twenty-first year of his connection with Birmingham as one of its representatives in Parliament, and it is proposed, says the *Birmingham Post*, to commemorate the event in a manner which shall be worthy of the town. But for the domestic trouble which lately befell Mr. Bright, the matter would have been taken in hand at an earlier period, so that the commemoration might have been fixed for the anniversary of the election. It will now have to be postponed to a somewhat later date; but it may take place towards the close of September or the beginning of October. It is proposed that the proceedings shall occupy two days. On the first day there will be a public reception of Mr. Bright, and a procession will then go through the main streets of the town to Bingley Hall. Here it is proposed that addresses shall be presented from Birmingham, and that representatives of Liberal organisations throughout the country shall also have the opportunity of presenting addresses. The programme for the second day includes a meeting with the Committee of the Six Hundred, and a public dinner in the Town Hall in the evening. It is intended, further, that a statue of Mr. Bright shall be erected in some conspicuous place, and also that a presentation shall be made to Mr. Bright himself—one that may remain in his family as an heirloom for generations to come.

**THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.**—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nottinghamshire Nonconformist Association held on Monday, a resolution was adopted expressing the pleasure of the committee that, by the decision of the Congress of Berlin, the incapable and malign rule of the Sultan has been withdrawn from a large part of what was formerly his European dominions, but also its astonishment that the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield has sanctioned the overthrow of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire in Asia as well, by assuming the protectorate of Asia Minor and taking possession of the island of Cyprus. After regretting the existence of the secret treaty with Turkey as being hostile to the interests of the Mediterranean Powers, and liable to cause suspicion, disquietude, and alarm, the committee further enters an indignant protest against the efforts of the Prime Minister to subordinate the welfare of this nation to his personal ambition by committing this country without its knowledge to an alliance with the foul and degrading Government of Turkey, and against the evident determination of Lord Beaconsfield to change the administration of this country from a Constitutional Government into an autocratic personal rule, contrary to the spirit and practice of the monarchy, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and creating grave and wide-spread disaffection towards the Crown.

**THE BIRMINGHAM LIBERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.**—A meeting of the Birmingham Liberal Association was held on Friday, to consider the action of the Government with regard to the Anglo-Turkish agreement. A resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting protested against the action of the Government in concluding an alliance with Turkey for the Protectorate of her Asiatic possessions, and affirmed that the policy of the Government in involving this country in responsibilities enormous in their possible results, without the knowledge of Parliament, is hostile to the interests of England, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, addressed to Dr. Langford, in which the right hon. gentleman stated that the extravagance of the Government was deplorable, and there was no sign of amendment, while its wild, innovating schemes on various questions threatened larger additions to the burdens of this country than even their ordinary extravagance. No subject more urgently called for attention, and no time could be peculiarly appropriate to the subject. He was sorry to say that his time would not permit him to enter on the subject of the best sources of information further than to say that, were he stirring the question, he should go back to the works and precedents handed down to us by the best time of our history, and which, in regard to economy, he considered to be a quarter of a century preceding the Crimean war.

**SCHOOL BOARD FETE.**—There was a large gathering of pupils and teachers of the London Board Schools at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, the occasion being the distribution of Bibles and Testaments for religious knowledge, given by Mr. Francis Peek, the Religious Tract Society joining in the work. The great orchestra was filled with the children and their teachers, the meeting being presided over by Sir Charles Reed. After a selection of hymns had been sung, the chairman, in the course of his address, called attention to the fact that, although the attendance with regard to religious instruction was perfectly voluntary, not one child in 4,000 was withdrawn from the schools on account of such teaching. The syllabus that had been established during the present year had been faithfully carried out by the teachers, the examinations having shown a distinct improvement on those of last year. The Board being unable to deal with the ratepayers' money in rewarding the children for proficiency, had three years ago gladly accepted the munificent offer of Mr. Francis Peek and of the Religious Tract Society to place at their disposal an annual sum of money, equal in value to

500*l.*, to be expended in reference Bibles and Testaments, to be given to the 4,000 or 5,000 prize-winners in these examinations. Some fifty pupil-teachers and pupils then defiled before the chairman, and received from him a Bible and a shake of the hand, this ceremony symbolising the larger distribution to between 4,000 and 5,000 young folks who received their Bibles in exchange for a qualifying ticket. The second part of the concert was then given, consisting of part-songs and choruses, and concluding with the national anthem.

**WILL OF THE LATE EARL RUSSELL.**—The will of the Right Hon. John, Earl Russell, K.G., late of Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, who died on May 28 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by William Russell, the Duke of Bedford (his nephew), and the Hon. George Francis Stewart Elliot, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under 80,000*l.* The testator leaves to his wife, the Right Hon. Frances Anna Maria, Countess Russell, all her jewels and ornaments of the person, an open carriage with a pair of carriage horses and harness, all wines and household stores, an immediate legacy of 1,000*l.*, the rents of two houses in Belgrave-square and Chesham-place, the rents and arrears of rent of his Irish estates owing at the time of his decease, and the two boxes of Mr. Fox's papers; she is also to have the use for life of his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects at Pembroke Lodge. The sum of 12,887*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* India Four per Cent stock is divided between his sons, George Gilbert William and Francis Albert Rollo; to his daughter Lady Georgiana Adelaide Peel, 1,000*l.*, and all the drawings of her late mother; to his daughter Lady Victoria Villiers, 1,500*l.*, and some mementoes of her mother; the portrait of his brother Lord George William Russell, by Hayter, he gives to the Duke of Bedford for life, and then to his son the Marquis of Tavistock; and all his political papers to the Hon. G. F. S. Elliot, to dispose of as he may think fit. The earl's household servants in his service at the time of his decease are left one year's wages in addition to any that may be due to them. The residue of his property, real and personal, is given upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children except his son Viscount Amberley (since deceased). The Irish estates, in which the deceased peer had only a life interest, do not pass under his will, but go to his grandson, the present Earl Russell. The testator declares that all provisions made by his will are in addition to and not in substitution of any interest which the legatees may take under either of his marriage settlements.—*Illustrated London News.*

**ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.**—The annual meeting of the constituents of the college was held in the library on Wednesday, the 26th ult. There was a large attendance. A hymn having been sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. Alfred Phillips, the recently-appointed minister of Wicker Chapel, Sheffield. The Rev. Dr. FALDING (the Principal) said it was his pleasant duty to introduce to the constituents of Rotherham College the Rev. Dr. Newth, the Principal of New College, London, and a member of the important body of men who had been appointed to revise the Scriptures. The Rev. Dr. NEWTH delivered the annual address to the students. At the meeting which followed, James Yates, Esq., presided. Dr. FALDING read the report of the committee, which stated that the number of students now in the college is twenty-six. Besides these, there are candidates for admission next September, who, if they should be deemed eligible, and be accepted, will probably fill up all the present available accommodation for students. The examinations have been instituted at Christmas and Midsummer, and in one instance at Easter also. The papers have been examined by the Rev. George Hunsworth, M.A., in theology; by the Rev. W. Lenwood, B.A., LL.B., in church history; by the Rev. James Smith, M.A., in Hebrew and New Testament Greek; by the Rev. Peter Whyte, in Biblical criticism; by the Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., LL.B., in logic, and mental and moral science; by the Rev. T. Wolstenholme, M.A., in classics; by the Rev. F. Creak, B.A., in mathematics; and by the Rev. G. Snashall, B.A., in the English language and modern geography. It was urged that efforts should be made for the complete removal of the debt, the ordinary income being unequal to the pressure of interest on so large a debt. The Rev. T. WARREN, financial secretary, stated that the total income would be about 20*l.* in excess of the previous year. Referring to the debt the Rev. P. C. BARKER said that though the times were very bad they had cleared off about 1,200*l.* of the debt, and that there was still a deficiency of about 2,000*l.* A vote of thanks for his address to the students was responded to by Dr. NEWTH, who said he was glad to have an opportunity of witnessing the order of the college. He was anxious that in their varied institutions they should manifest a community of interests; they were all doing one common work, and there ought to be no petty jealousies or unworthy rivalries between them, and he was always glad to help any institution labouring in the same cause with him. The Rev. P. C. BARKER, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, alluded to the fact that Mr. Yates had undertaken to be responsible for ten sums of 50*l.* each, and had agreed with the other subscribers to extend the time in which the conditional promises held good.

The attempt to raise H.M.S. Eurydice yesterday resulted successfully, the wreck having been lifted about seven feet, and moved eastward about 150 feet from her bed.

## Gleanings.

Red used on a railway signifies danger, and says "Stop!" It is the same thing displayed on a man's nose.

First elector (referring to lavish candidate of dubious origin): "His antecedents are doubtful." Second ditto: "Yes; but look at his presents!"

A wag, upon visiting a medical museum, was shown some dwarfs and specimens of mortality all preserved in alcohol. "Well," said he, "I never thought the dead could be in such spirits."

A dreamy writer says it would be curious to follow a pound of silk from its spinning until it becomes a lady's dress. No doubt; but most men would prefer to follow it after it becomes a dress, and while the lady was in it.

Sunday-school teacher: "Which is the best, the wheat or the tares?" Master Hobbs: "The tares, teacher." Sunday-school teacher: "Why? Explain yourself, you stupid boy." Master Hobbs: "The wheat gets thrashed, but tares don't."

It's all very well to talk about economy, but the difficulty is to get anything to economise. The little baby who puts his toes in his mouth is almost the only person who in these hard times manages to make both ends meet.

The deacon of a Washington church, while recently counting over the collection money, found an old and faded piece of paper, which proved to be his own overdue note for 30*dols.*, which the holder, unable to collect, had turned into the treasury of the Lord.

"And what did you think of Switzerland?" asked a lady of a young American belle who had just made the tour. "Pretty place; but it struck me that there were too many lakes and too few young men."

It is remarked that the three most knotty points which the Congress had to cut, each commenced with the letter B—Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Batoum; and it required a Beaconsfield and a Bismarck to settle them.—*Mayfair.*

A somewhat novel editorial difficulty was announced in the *Himalaya Chronicle* a few weeks since as follows:—"We have to apologise to our readers for the paucity of matter in to-day's issue, in consequence of some of our staff having absconded after having drawn more pay than was due to them."

Recently a thief said to a judge on circuit quite confidently, "My lord, I really assure you I committed the theft in a weak moment; quite, indeed, against my own will, my lord, quite." "Oh! very well," said his lordship; "it is only right that you should have no cause for complaint. The offence will be met in a proper spirit. As you committed the act against your own will, you will be punished against your own will."

**A DANGEROUS HABIT.**—An old and respected minister now dead used to advise his younger brethren to pray with their eyes closed, as it was less likely to distract their attention, and he illustrated his advice by the following story:—Once while conducting a religious service, presumably on a week-day, he saw a bricklayer's labourer passing along with a pail of whitewash on his head. Just as he passed by the chapel window the bottom of the pail gave way, with a result more easily imagined than described. The effect on the good man was too much for his gravity, and, greatly to the surprise of his auditors, an altogether unaccountable look of merriment appeared on his face.

**LORD BEAONSFIELD'S SHOES.**—Here is a specimen of the many stories current in Berlin about our Premier:—"A celebrated opera singer stayed at the 'Kaiserhoff,' and wanted to leave early in the morning. Having packed her things, and being on the point of departure, she suddenly discovered that her shoes were lacking. She rang the bell, and the sleepy chambermaid coming, the singer exclaimed, 'Quick, quick, my shoes!' The servant went, and returned in a few minutes with a pair of pretty Parisian boots. But when the *prima donna* attempted to put them on she found they were too small. She now discovered that she had somebody else's shoes—and fancy the consternation of the lady and the shock to her vanity, upon being told that they were the shoes of the Earl of Beaconsfield!"—*Mayfair.*

**PULPIT NOVELTIES.**—The latest American novelty is a new thing in sermons. The preacher is accompanied in the pulpit by an artist, who illustrates his discourse by sketches in chalk on a large black board fitted up at the side. This latest attraction seems very taking, and, if introduced into England, would probably vie with Ritualism for popularity. A "chalk sermon," as it is termed, was delivered to an immense congregation in Brooklyn a few weeks since with marked effect, the picture-captions, as they are termed, meeting with considerable approbation. Another divine, however, at a rival establishment has quite thrown the chalk into the gloom of eclipse, and a short time ago delivered a sermon on a certain place, which was vividly illustrated by oil paintings.

**EPPS'S CACAOINE** (Quintessence of Cacao).—Cacaoine is not so rich as chocolate, or substantial as prepared cocoa, but when made is a very fluid beverage, with an almond-like flavour, clean to the palate as tea, and refreshing to a degree, owing to the volatile action of the set free active principle of cacao, theobromine. Cacaoine is the one stimulative warm drink that affords sterling support to the system. Each packet is labelled "James Epps and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly."



THE Medical profession are now ordering Cadbury's Cocoa Essence in thousands of cases, because it contains more nutritious and flesh-forming elements than any other beverage, and is preferable to the thick starchy Cocoa ordinarily sold. When you ask for Cadbury's Cocoa Essence be sure that you get it, as shopkeepers often push imitations for the sake of extra profit. Makers to the Queen. Paris depot: 90, Faubourg St. Honoré.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### MARRIAGES.

**TODD-SHEPHERD.**—May 29, at Port Alfred, South Africa, by the Rev. G. W. Cross, John Toone Todd, only son of Rev. J. W. Todd, D.D., of Forest Hill, London, to Cova, third daughter of the late W. Shepherd, Esq., of Grahamstown, South Africa.

**CADOUX-STURGESS.**—July 10, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by Rev. S. T. Williams, Samuel Henry Cadoux to Annie Elizabeth Sturgess, both of Leicester.

**CHAPLIN-CHAPLIN.**—July 10, at the Independent Chapel, Ridgwell, Essex, by the Rev. A. A. Dowsett, Basil Joseph, eldest son of the late Abraham Thomas Chaplin, of Fulbourn, Cambs, to Sarah Kate, eldest daughter of John Richard Chaplin, of the Chimnies, Ridgwell.

**MILNES-MAY.**—July 10, at Denmark-place Chapel, Camberwell, by Dr. Stanford, Eli Milnes, Esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire, to Helen (Nellie) May, second daughter of Richard May, Esq., of Pond House, Dulwich.

**NICHOLSON-BRIGGS.**—July 10, at King-street Congregational Church, Northampton, by the Rev. Thomas Adams, of Daventry, the Rev. George Nicholson, B.A., of Northampton, to Catherine, widow of the late E. Ashworth Briggs, Esq., of Daventry.

**BYWATER-PAWCKNER.**—July 11, at the Congregational Church, High Wycombe, by the Rev. Taliesin Davies, brother-in-law to the bride, Alfred Bywater, of Great Pultney-street, Oxford-street, London, to Mary, second daughter of the late Capt. Michael Pawckner, of Bristol.

**GUMMER-JAMES.**—July 11, at the Congregational Church, Rotherham, by the Rev. P. C. Barker, M.A., LL.B., George, eldest son of W. H. Gummer, Lyne Villa, Rotherham, to Frances Maude, daughter of John James, New Ickles, Rotherham.

**SKELTON-BULLEY.**—July 11, at the Liscard Independent Church, by the Rev. W. C. Stallybrass, of London, assisted by the Rev. E. Armitage, of Waterhead, brothers-in-law of the bride, Leslie J. H. Skelton, Esq., of Montreal, to Anna Rachel, ninth daughter of S. Marshal Bulley, Esq., J.P., the Gabbs, New Brighton.

**THOMPSON-ATTENBOROUGH.**—July 11, at Walworth-road Chapel, by the Rev. Wm. Howieson, Frank, second son of Samuel Thompson, Esq., of No. 212, Camberwell New-road, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Attenborough, Esq.

### DEATHS.

**BYRON.**—June 28, Frances Byron, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Byron, Rector of Muston, and sister of the late Mrs. Rochfort Clarke, aged 65. Died at the house, and in the presence of, and was buried by, her brother-in-law, George Rochfort Clarke, at Chesterton, Oxfordshire, in the same grave with her sister; each righteous and beloved.

**SMITH.**—July 12, at Croydon, suddenly, Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. R. H. Smith, of Marlborough, aged 53.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**—Measles, Scarlatina.—These are the first great trials after birth to which our children are subject. Both diseases are very infectious, and both require judicious management. In one the chest, in the other the throat is most likely to suffer, but the mother or nurse will find in Holloway's Ointment a sovereign remedy for these distressing complaints. When rubbed upon the throat, chest, and back, it is absorbed, the respiration immediately becomes more tranquil, the cough less troublesome, the lips grow less vivid, the eyes brighten, and the countenance loses that anxious gaze which often forebodes a serious assault on the constitution and nervous system. This invaluable Ointment not only cures the urgent symptoms, but dispels all dangerous sequents.—[Adv't.].

**CHILDREN TEETHING.**—Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup cannot injure the most delicate infant, is used only on the gums, contains no narcotic, and gives immediate relief. Of all chemists, 2s 9d. per bottle.

**RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.**—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

**VIOLET INK.**—A sixpenny bottle of Judson's Violet Dye will make a pint of beautiful ink in one minute by simply adding "hot water." Why not use this beautiful and economical preparation? In a painful of water small woollen or silk articles can be dyed in ten minutes. Judson's Dyes, 24 colours, sixpence per bottle. Sold by chemists and stationers.

**PERFECTION.**—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's World's Hair Restorer never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has for over 40 years manufactured these two preparations. They are the standard articles for the hair. They should never be used together, nor Oil nor Pomade with either.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's Zyl-Balsamum, a simple tonic and hair-dressing of extraordinary merit for the young. Premature loss of the hair, so common, is prevented. Prompt relief in thousands of cases has been afforded where hair has been coming out in handfuls. It cleanses the hair and scalp, and removes dandruff. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

## Advertisements.

### METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

**MESSRS. COOKE BAINES & CO.,** Surveyors and Valuers, No. 28, Finsbury-place, E.C., having had many years' experience in the settlement of Compensation Claims, offer their Services where property is required to be taken compulsorily.

## BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of this Company, Fountain John Hartley, Esq., the Chairman (Honorary Secretary of the Sunday School Union), presiding. The Managing Director, WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER, Esq. (Member for the City of London at the London School Board), read the following

### REPORT.

The twenty-third year's business of the company presents satisfactory results, accomplished in the face of a general depression of trade. 2,317 new policies have been issued, assuring £472,091, yielding a new annual premium income of £13,629. The policies in force at the end of the year were 23,448, assuring £4,227,997, and yielding an annual premium income of £130,409. The amount of death claims admitted during the year, including matured policies, and bonuses, has been £42,708. From the commencement of the company £432,622 have been paid for claims and bonuses under policies. £63,680 have been added during the year to the accumulated fund, which is thus raised to £563,777. The amount laid by in the year does not contain either purchase money for annuities or single premiums. The investments and re-investments of the year, exclusive of investments in the public Funds, have been as follows:—

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Freehold ground rents..... | £54,036 |
| Mortgages.....             | 16,566  |
| Loans on policies, &c..... | 4,720   |
| Total.....                 | £75,322 |

The average rate of interest on the investments of the year being £4 15s. 6d. per cent. The amount paid for surrenders was £3,508. The accounts and securities have been thoroughly examined by the auditors. The thanks of the Board are presented to the policy-holders for their invaluable aid in extending the company's business.

The managing director, WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER, Esq., then addressed the meeting as follows:—All repetitions are not monotonous or uninteresting. To-day I repeat what I have often repeated before—viz., that I now present to you the best report we have ever had. A pleasant thing to say always, but that as last year has been a bad insurance year, a year of depressed trade and bad harvest, a year that has witnessed a falling off of the business of many offices, it enhances my satisfaction that in such a year as this I can still say I present to you the best report we have ever had. Satisfactory indeed, for it means public confidence and public preference; it means that the equity of our principles and the soundness of our financial position are known by the insuring public. It means that excellent service has been rendered by our well-trained agents, and that our company has been expanded by the admirable helpfulness of our tens of thousands of policy-holders on the "One-get-one" plan. From the foundation of the company no week has passed in which the directors have met without having before them a large pile of proposals from persons wishing to assure their lives, and during the protracted period of depressed trade, heightened or intensified by a bad harvest, the ratio of new business has not only not fallen off, but has greatly increased. For seven successive years each year's business has been greater than that of the year preceding, as the following figures show:—

| Year.   | No. of Policies. | Amount Assured. |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|
| 17..... | 1,934.....       | £320,319        |
| 18..... | 2,190.....       | 380,050         |
| 19..... | 2,307.....       | 406,630         |
| 20..... | 2,352.....       | 420,570         |
| 21..... | 2,154.....       | 436,700         |
| 22..... | 2,348.....       | 449,410         |
| 23..... | 2,317.....       | 472,091         |
| 7.....  | 15,602.....      | £2,885,770      |

As 23,448 policies, assuring £4,227,997, were in force at the end of the twenty-third year, it will be seen that policies to the amount of about 68 per cent., or nearly seven-tenths of the amount of all policies in force have been taken out in the last seven years, and are fresh from selection. They are also on young lives. Many proofs have been afforded by the experience of offices during the year that it is absolutely necessary to spend a considerable amount to obtain new business, if it be only to supply the place of that terminated by death claims, policies becoming matured, surrenders and lapses; but I have been somewhat astonished that anyone should have been so blind as to suppose that the new business of all offices is of equal value. Yet one of the crotchets of life assurance theorists is that all new business is of the same value, whatever the skill and care, or ignorance and carelessness, employed in selecting the lives, and whether the rates are accurate and adequate or notoriously inadequate and unequal. With these gentlemen selection goes for nothing; in my opinion it goes for much. I know that careful selection makes the difference of added years to the average of lives assured. I know that the quality of the new business is very different in different offices, and that in one office an equal amount of new business will be worth twice or thrice as much from its higher quality of selection than in another where a lower standard of acceptance prevails. We have yearly proof of this in our own experience. In our twenty-first year we effected policies for £436,700, and the death claims on that amount were £97 in the twenty-first year, £1,454 in the twenty-second year, and £1,624 in the twenty-third year. In our twenty-second year we effected new policies for £449,410; in that year the total claims upon them were £200, and in the twenty-third year £1,053. In our twenty-third year we effected £472,091, and the claims thereon during the year were £208 only. Now, I very much doubt whether there are many offices which could show so large a saving in payment of death claims as these facts explain. But I must go further, and say that the mor-

tality on the whole of our business averaged only 33½ per cent. of the premiums; and, although we did nearly Half-a-Million of new business, our claims and expenses together only amount to 61 per cent. of the premiums. The mortality has been lower in our company during the 23 years than in any company I have ever had knowledge of. Our large amount of new business has been done without increased cost of working, and with the same special carefulness in the acceptance of lives as that which has been maintained by the company from the first. Well, my belief is that our new business is of much greater value, even if it costs a little more than ordinary new business. This high quality of business, which it has always been the sedulous aim and endeavour of this company to achieve, should not be ignored. Money spent in obtaining a large high-class business yields a good return for its outlay.

I have said we have issued nearly half-a-million of pounds sterling of new assurances, and it must not be forgotten that these have been taken in England, Scotland, and Wales, that we have no foreign policies and no half-credit policies. The lives we assure are British lives and British lives only. About 70 per cent. of this business consists of policies issued on the whole life scale, about 23 per cent. of death or certain age policies, and the remaining 7 per cent. of miscellaneous classes of policies; showing that people assure in the British Equitable Assurance Company almost exclusively for the genuine purpose of Life Assurance—that of making a provision for a bereaved family, and that it is not supported by policies taken out in connection with loans, on lives the assurance of which is frequently of a temporary character.

The new business of the year was nearly half-a-million. Offices could be pointed out—and some of them having had a good span of life, too—who have not so much assured altogether. It is as though we formed a new life office every year, and added that on to the old one; or, like a tree, added an additional ring of growth with every additional year of age. But I think the most striking feature of our company after all is the intellectual activity of the body of which it is composed. The policy-holders are not like so many dedicated human bodies put into pigeon-holes to be taken out when they are wanted, but having joined the company from conviction, they are incessantly aiding, with brain and tongue, its extension and improvement.

It is true that there has been more than the usual amount of discontinued policies—although the company has granted loans to the extent of one-third of the premiums, wherever the policy has been in force three years, and liberal surrender values have in every case been given—but in many instances the deep depression of trade has been such that absolute want of means has deprived the family for a long time of the power of going on with the assurance. The policy of the Board has been in each case to revive the policy without a fine, in cases where the health of the insured was shown to be unimpaired and application made within a reasonable time.

Among the deaths which have taken place during the year I must mention our old friend and agent Mr. Keynes, late Mayor of Salisbury, who was assured with us for £2,000, which amount was increased by profits to £2,495, an addition of nearly one-fourth of the sum assured—for our seven triennial divisions of profits have averaged 1½ per cent. per annum reversionary bonus on the amount assured. Our eighth division of profits will fall due at our next annual meeting, when I trust the company will have as good an account to give of itself as in former years. I do not think that the public can do better in selecting a life office than to choose one where the great body of lives are young, and freshly selected. The number of new policy-holders exceeds, you have seen, 2,300, and the number of policies in force at the end of the twenty-third year exceeds 23,400, and amounts to £4,200,000 sterling. Our revenue for the past year was £148,000. I think it probable that our revenue for the coming year will be £160,000; and we laid by last year between £60,000 and £64,000. After carrying to the depreciation fund a considerable sum, we have laid by, in the last two years, little short of the eighth of a million. In the last six years we have laid by over a quarter of a million.

The amount laid by last year, after payment of all claims, bonuses, surrenders, and expenses for getting the new business of nearly half-a-million, was something more than half the gross premiums received; and the claims and expenses together hardly exceed 61 per cent. of the premiums—a fact almost without parallel in an office 23 years of age. And looking at last year's experience of all offices I find that only six offices had so low a percentage to premiums of "claims and expenses," added together, as our own; and of these four were much younger offices, and the fifth and sixth have a very small number comparatively of very large risks, and are exposed to great fluctuations of mortality. We shall have this year, the interest of the large "lay-by" of the past year, and we shall have also an increased revenue from the new business of the year itself. Thus from day to day, and from year to year, the company grows, and we are travelling to a million of accumulated fund and £200,000 of annual revenue as rapidly as the bulk of our contemporaries.

The accumulated fund is not only safely and profitably, but improvingly invested, more than half being in freehold ground-rents on London house property with reversions less or more remote, and in situations where, since their purchase, a large increase of value has taken place. Were these freehold ground-rents put up to public auction, it is very likely that the £300,000 we have now so invested would fetch, at the hammer, £360,000.

You see we have a depreciation fund, in case any item of asset should not realise its full value; and we have an improved value of a very large amount upon these freehold ground-rents.

We have on mortgage about £160,000, and I need not say that mortgages are a favourite security of life offices. We have in cash £10,000, £8,000 of which was at deposit; not that we keep so large an amount at the bank, but the purchase of valuable freehold ground-rents was to be completed during the week following the termination of the financial year; there was also between £60,000 and £70,000 of Government securities; so that, at very short notice indeed, which may be numbered by days, we could pay claims to an amount equal to the two last years' claims added together. Thus, you see that the assets of the company are of a very solid description. They do not contain foreign securities, by which many life offices have so severely suffered. It is as if the assets of the company were in a



ring fence, always under the eyes of the directors, and always realisable for a larger sum than the company gave for them; for instance, in one or two cases of small amount, the price given to the company for freehold ground-rents has actually been nearly 50 per cent. more than the cost of the property. But it must be borne in mind that I have been speaking of the assets of the company on January 31, and we are now in May, and therefore the quarter of a year's savings have been added to that fund, so that it is travelling rapidly to £800,000.

The growth of this branch of the company's investments will be seen from the following figures, representing the amount invested in these securities from the 16th year of the company, when we first invested in them, to the end of our last financial year.

| At the end of | £       |
|---------------|---------|
| 16th year     | 12,831  |
| 17th "        | 31,977  |
| 18th "        | 51,274  |
| 19th "        | 79,774  |
| 20th "        | 115,901 |
| 21st "        | 174,174 |
| 22nd "        | 244,181 |
| 23rd "        | 296,170 |

We have laid by in seven years £327,010, or nearly one-third of a million, or an average of £46,716 in round numbers yearly. In the last six years the accumulated fund has more than doubled, and as it keeps on growing by larger steps, it will soon, in all probability, reach the million. It is equal in amount to considerably more than half the gross premiums received on all policies in force, and nearly equal to two-thirds of the net premiums received thereon.

The remarkable growth of the accumulated fund is noteworthy—

| At the end of | £       |
|---------------|---------|
| 16th year     | 236,767 |
| 17th "        | 273,074 |
| 18th "        | 311,116 |
| 19th "        | 355,202 |
| 20th "        | 400,275 |
| 21st "        | 439,842 |
| 22nd "        | 500,097 |
| 23rd "        | 563,777 |

I have thus placed before you the excellent facts and figures which record our twenty-third year's work, and our actual position after twenty-three years' labour. We are now in our twenty-fourth year, and the achievements of the past will neither permit us to halt nor rest. Because we are of larger growth, because we have more policy-holders, because we have a larger body of well-trained agents, and because we more fully enjoy the public confidence than in any past period, we trust that the report of the twenty-fourth year will prove, like its predecessors, the best the company has ever had.

There are between 20,000 and 30,000 policy-holders in this company, and the company will be what they make it. If each one of them, convinced of the moral duty of life assurance, convinced of the peculiar excellence of the office in which he is assured, and convinced of the vast amount of misery which would be prevented were life assurance universal, will sit down and make out a list of those friends of his who have not insured their lives—but certainly ought to do so without a moment's delay, for the safety of their families—and will speak to them himself, or accompany the agent to them, recommending and enforcing the performance of this act of duty and affection, our British Equitable Assurance Company will be what it has always been designed to be—"second to none."

I have presented a picture of light, but there is a dark picture I must advert to. Death has taken away from us our incomparable medical officer, Thomas Carr-Jackson, a man who devoted himself to his important labours in this company with a devotion which has never been surpassed, whose judgments have been tested as those of few medical officers in the land have been, and who endeared himself to every member of this company by his honesty, his straightforwardness, and his kind and loyal heart.

Mr. Jackson, as we all should do, practised what he recommended. He assured his life with the company at its formation, and his profits amounted at his decease to something over 26 per cent. of the amount assured.

It is to me a satisfaction, as it will be to you, that the directors have elected to the office for the year ensuing his son, Mr. Ernest Carr-Jackson, who has had considerable experience in this work, for which he was specially trained by his father, and who, I believe, will become one of the first medical men of his time.

The adoption of the report was moved by Fountain J. Hartley, Esq., the chairman of the company, seconded by John Middleton Hare, Esq., and supported by James Clarke, Esq. (proprietor and editor of the *Christian World*), who said:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I can do little more than repeat what it has been my duty and pleasure to say on several occasions—that so far as the auditors can discover, after a careful and complete examination of all the necessary books and documents in the office, the business of the company is still being carried on with marked ability and care. That minute attention is bestowed upon every department of its affairs, combined with a comprehensive and far-seeing policy of general management, is everywhere apparent. The characteristic features of the company are increasing stability and constant growth. Auditors are not expected, I suppose, to sit in judgment upon the plans and proceedings of the directors, but only to testify to the facts and figures laid before them; but, for one, I have no hesitation in widening the scope of my testimony by saying that, in addition to the safe and profitable investment of the funds entrusted to them, no single step seems to have been taken by the directors without due deliberation and ample knowledge. I am, indeed, every year impressed afresh with the sagacity, tact, and information brought to bear upon the business of the office. Several public companies and other investors having of late been made the victims of fraudulent persons, who have succeeded in obtaining large sums of money upon deeds deliberately manufactured for purposes of theft, special attention was given this year to the examination of the piles of parchment in your strong room to see that they were perfectly genuine; and, as the result, it may be confidently stated that the directors have certainly not hitherto fallen into the trap of any legal or other conspirators—that they take the utmost possible precaution to assure themselves of the reality and value of the property on which money is lent, and nobody else has any prior claim upon it. A large proportion of it, moreover, is situated in Middlesex, and is, therefore, registered, and thus protected against the species of fraud in question. My final word is that share and policy-holders alike in the British Equitable may rest assured that their interests are well looked after by the directors, and that their investments are as safe as if they were placed in the National Funds.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and the usual vote of thanks having been passed, the meeting, which was characterised by great unanimity and enthusiasm, terminated.

**HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE,** inconvenience, or expense, in **DYSPEPSIA**, Chronic Constipation, Diarrhoea, Nervous, Bilious, Pulmonary, and Liver Complaints, Debility, Asthma, Wasting in Old or Young, Nausea, and Vomiting, **RESTORED** by **DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD**:—

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"I am happy to be able to assure you that these last two years, since I ate **DU BARRY'S** admirable **REVALENTA ARABICA**, I have not felt the weight of my 84 years. My legs have acquired strength and nimbleness, my sight has improved so much as to dispense with spectacles, my stomach reminds me of what I was at the age of 20—in short, I feel myself quite young and hearty. I preach, attend confessions, visit the sick, I make long journeys on foot, my head is clear, and my memory strengthened. In the interests of other sufferers, I authorise the publication of my experience of the benefits of your admirable food, and remain, Abbot PETER CASTELL, Bachelor of Theology and Priest of Prunetto, near Mondovì."

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